SEP 26 1924

MICAL
RARY

You Have Shaped the Course—More than $400,000 of the Million Have Now Been Subscribed—See Report in Council Minutes, Page 844 of This Issue.

Vol. XIII, No. 9 SEPTEMBER, 1924

JOURNAL

OF THE

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

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THE SEVENTY-THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION WILL BE HELD IN DES MOINES, IA., DURING THE WEEK OF AUGUST 31, 1925

The 1925 meetings of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties and the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy will also be held in Des Moines, during the week of August 31, 1925.

Association Roster will again be printed on pages x, xii, xiv and xvi, beginning with October number.

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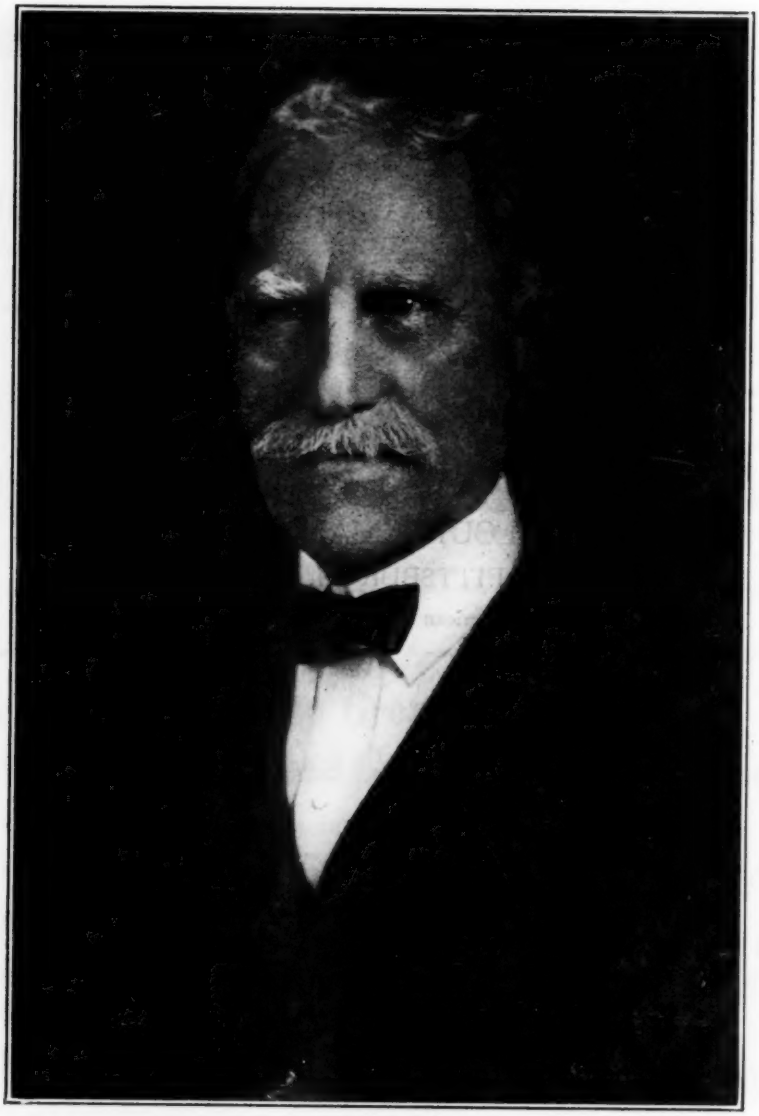
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Honorary President, American Pharmaceutical Association 1924-1925.



LOUIS EMANUEL.

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

VOL. XIII SEPTEMBER, 1924 No. 9

LOUIS EMANUEL.

The Honorary President of the American Pharmaceutical Association for 1924–1925 is a native of Hanover, Ohio. He celebrated his 70th birthday June 24 of this year. In 1868 he secured employment in the drug store of M. S. Benson, M. D., Allegheny, Pa., and, in 1875, matriculated at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy under the guidance of Lewis C. Hopp, of Cleveland. He was graduated with honor in 1876, being awarded the prize in materia medica. His thesis received favorable notice by Prof. John M. Maisch for his ability to make a practicable demonstration of so simple a subject as a pill-mass excipient.

In the year of his graduation he engaged in business without capital of his own, this being supplied by a partner who had no knowledge of pharmacy. Upon dissolution of the partnership the business was continued by Mr. Emanuel for forty-two years. In 1878 he was elected to membership in the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association and also in the American Pharmaceutical Association. He was instrumental in organizing the Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy of which institution he has been for many years the president. In 1891, he became a member of the Pennsylvania Board of Pharmacy which office he held for more than thirty years. In this capacity he was active in the enforcement of the law in such a manner as to bring about better conditions for the pharmacist and more efficient service for the sick; to accomplish this he has been strenuously opposed to the substandard clause of the Pure Food and Drug Law, and misses no opportunity to express his conviction that, in time, this clause will be proven inimical to the best interests of the drug trade and the public.

Mr. Emanuel foresaw the coming of the "drugless drug store" which is demonstrated in a discussion with the late Dr. Henry P. Hynson through the columns of the *Practical Druggist* some fifteen years ago; consequently, we find in the Pennsylvania act, of 1917, the following: "It shall be unlawful to use the title, 'drug store' or 'pharmacy' or any title having the same meaning, for a place where drugs are sold at retail, except by a person registered as a pharmacist."

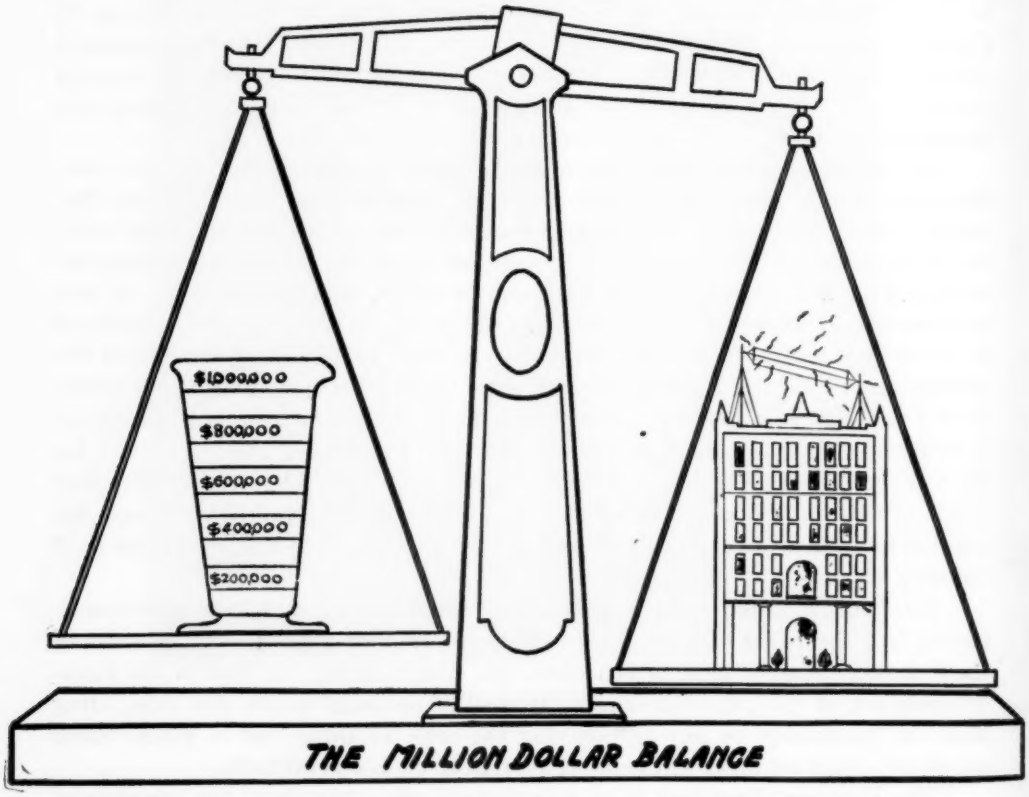
The Honorary President is an uncompromising advocate of the principle of confining drug-store ownership to legally authorized pharmacists, and bases its

feasibility as far as the state of Pennsylvania is concerned, on the fact that under the law of this state "Anybody may not own a hunting dog." If such a law is constitutional, then it is plain that drug-store ownership regulated under the police power of the constitution may be made effective.

He has faith in associated endeavor, intelligently and honestly applied, and believes that the retailer could make rapid progress in curing the ills of his calling if he would give association work careful and persistent attention. In his opinion the House of Delegates of the American Pharmaceutical Association offers a rare opportunity for the adoption of a systematic plan of endeavor. He has supported the National Association of Retail Druggists from the date of its organization, serving as its treasurer for several years. Mr. Emanuel's activities attest his fidelity to the interests of the retail pharmacist. His *alma mater* conferred upon him the degree of Master in Pharmacy, and the University of Pittsburgh has honored him with the degree of Doctor in Pharmacy. E. G. E.

BALANCING THE HEADQUARTERS BUILDING FUND.

The balance herewith is illustrative of the work which has progressed under the direction of the Committees having in charge the greatest undertaking in which American pharmacists



are enlisted for Pharmacy. One arm represents a purpose and the other indicates the means for accomplishing it.—**Fill the Graduate. $400,000 has been subscribed.—Let the Headquarters Be Representative of American Pharmacy.**

EDITORIAL

E. G. EBERLE, EDITOR 253 Bourse Bldg., PHILADELPHIA

A SUCCESS—HOW MUCH GREATER SHALL IT BE?

BASED on the money already collected, the amount now pledged and the present status of the campaign, as shown by the official reports to the annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association at Buffalo, it can be said that an A. Ph. A. Headquarters Building is assured.

The important question now is how much farther shall this great undertaking be carried in order to adequately serve Pharmacy in all of its divisions. The campaign so far has been a financial success, and an even greater success educationally, convincing almost every one connected with it, not only that an A. Ph. A. Headquarters Building is a necessity, but also that its scope and its possibilities are far greater than at first conceived.

The interest, as well as enthusiasm, shown at Buffalo by the state chairmen and others present who are bearing the brunt of the work, was remarkable. The general opinion was that the task now is to make the results of the campaign so representative in the number of subscribers and so conclusive in the amount raised that they will insure such a building, equipment and endowment as is required for the best interests of pharmacy.

The results so far obtained were carefully reviewed, the inevitable misunderstandings and mistakes were frankly discussed, and so far as possible corrected, and plans for the future were considered and perfected. As a consequence, it is correct to state that practically every one left the Buffalo meeting with the willingness to do everything possible to complete this job as soon as possible, and with best possible results for pharmacy.

The present status was considered to justify the appointment of a special committee of five, including Chairman H. A. B. Dunning of the Campaign Committee and Chairman J. H. Beal of the Headquarters Building Committee, to collect the necessary data and to formulate preliminary plans for the Headquarters Building. This work will require some time and very careful study, but its inauguration indicates that actual work on the building will begin as soon as the results of the campaign justify and, much more important still, when they show how much money will be available and, therefore, how nearly the headquarters can be made to meet all the needs now realized.

Pharmacy is thus engaged in an undertaking truly national in its representation, scope and influence, one that has already attracted public attention and that is expected to do more than any other so far undertaken, to favorably establish Pharmacy in the public estimation; that has for its sole purpose the strengthening of Pharmacy, *including every division of it*, and the safeguarding and improvement of the Public Health in which Pharmacy has a very important responsibility.

The sooner this undertaking is completed, the sooner will pharmacy realize these expectations.

E. F. KELLY.

$400,000 SUBSCRIBED TO THE HEADQUARTERS BUILDING FUND.

SEVENTY state chairmen and associates met in special session at Buffalo during the Convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association, reviewed the progress of the Headquarters Building Campaign and pledged themselves to complete this great project at an early date.

The meeting was presided over by Chairman J. H. Beal, of the A. Ph. A. Headquarters Building Committee. Chairman Beal was assisted by Chairman H. A. B. Dunning of the Campaign Committee and Publicity Director E. L. Newcomb.

Chairman Beal outlined the organization of the general Headquarters Building Committee, and the results of work done during the first two years. He then referred to the work of the Campaign Committee by H. A. B. Dunning and E. L. Newcomb. He called attention to the fact that the campaign had assumed an "All Pharmacy" character and then introduced Dr. Newcomb who spoke on the work of the Publicity Department. In discussing the publicity work Director Newcomb paid a tribute to the splendid coöperation which has been given by the pharmaceutical journals. The publicity work which has been done was outlined. Attention was called to the fact that thousands of letters were now being sent out by state association officers, state chairmen, and others, urging pharmacists everywhere to give the undertaking full and liberal support.

Chairman H. A. B. Dunning spoke on the splendid work being done by the state chairmen in different states and outlined the method of organization. He gave in detail the manner in which all subscriptions and correspondence were handled. The opportunity for American Pharmacy was stressed and attention called to the large number of subscriptions already received from the different branches of the drug industry. He emphasized the fact that no attempt whatever was being made to consolidate all, or even part, of the national drug organizations into one association, but rather the undertaking was to produce a building and the machinery for the improvement and in so far as possible the correlation of the work of the different associations.

State chairmen from some twenty states made brief reports on the progress of the campaign in their respective states. Ideas were exchanged and arrangements made with the Publicity Director for assistance where needed. Full confidence was expressed by all, that now pharmacists have come to realize the great usefulness of the Headquarters Building, the entire sum of $1,000,000 would be raised during the coming year.

Other representatives who participated in the discussion were equally enthusiastic in their expressions relative to the Headquarters; some gained points of value for the continuation of their efforts to assist in bringing up the quota of their respective states; some had not fully realized the great importance of the work but were now fully convinced and pledged their most active support; the enthusiasm that prevailed was general and the meeting was full of interest and gave encouragement to everyone present. The committeemen were well pleased with the meeting and felt assured that further impetus was given by this conference in which were represented the various divisions of the pharmaceutical activities.

The Committeemen passed a motion requesting the General Secretary of the A. Ph. A. to send an official communication to each of the ten national drug associations, requesting approval of the project. The American Pharmaceutical Association adopted the resolutions herewith:

RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO THE PHARMACY HEADQUARTERS CAMPAIGN.

WHEREAS, at a meeting of the State chairmen engaged in the Pharmacy Headquarters Campaign under the auspices of the American Pharmaceutical Association held in the City of Buffalo, August 27, 1924, the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved that the Secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association be directed to send a communication to each of the ten National drug associations expressing the hope that each will approve, and will become active in promoting the success of the Pharmacy Headquarters Campaign now being conducted under the auspices of the American Pharmaceutical Association for the purpose of purchasing a site, erecting and equipping a permanent Headquarters Building for the American Pharmaceutical Association, which will serve all phases of pharmaceutical interests.

Be it further Resolved that the Secretary be instructed to furnish a carefully prepared statement giving information respecting the purposes of this great project.

THE BUFFALO CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

WITH the wonderful progress now being made in American Pharmacy, even a brief review of the recent pharmaceutical meetings is impossible and only a few outstanding matters can be touched upon in this running comment. The proposed Headquarters of the American Pharmaceutical Association was the topic of general discussion—on other subjects the interest of members was divided; some had a larger part in one section and others in another, but the Headquarters was the one issue in which all in attendance were interested; the project concerns all of them, and their enthusiasm found expression in every meeting in the lobby, and at the table. The "experience" meeting reported in another article gives only an outline of what was said and done at a conference of State Chairmen, to which all in attendance were invited—there were so many to be heard that all speakers were brief in their remarks, but there was the evidence of "pep" of determination, to bring the Headquarters Fund to the Million Dollar goal before convention time at Des Moines, in 1925. An analysis of Chairman H. A. B. Dunning's report will be found in the minutes of the Council, printed in this issue of the JOURNAL.

The convention in Buffalo provided for more preliminary meetings than ever before in the Association's history. On Thursday, August 21, a Pharmaceutical Laboratory Conference was held at Foster Hall of the University of Buffalo; mention of a few of the subjects considered must suffice instead of comment. Those who participated were laboratory instructors, workers or directors, and that the closing session adjourned after midnight speaks for the interesting program on—"Training Laboratory Aids," "Methods Followed in Teaching Actual Dispensing," "Model Prescriptions," "Incompatibles," "The Value of Hospital Affiliation," "Laboratory Desk Arrangement," "Handling Supplies," "Power Machinery Suitable for Retail Manufacturing," "Grading Preparations," "The Manufacturing

Pharmaceutical Laboratory for College Teaching," "Laboratory Furniture and Arrangement."

Pharmacognosists, botanists and others in related lines of work met for discussion of matters relating to these branches and made arrangements for a laboratory seminar during a week prior to the A. Ph. A. convention in Des Moines.

The third annual meeting of the National Conference of Pharmaceutical Research was held on Saturday, August 28. The reports of the ten standing committees on—"Dispensing Pharmacy," "Manufacture of U. S. P. and N. F. Galenicals," "Standardization of U. S. P. and N. F. Galenicals," "Manufacture of Medicinal Chemicals," "Standardization of Medicinal Chemicals," "Sources and Identification of Botanic Drugs," "Standardization of Botanic Drugs," "Chemistry of Drug Plants," "Biological Products," "Business Research in Pharmacy"—gave the participants a full day of intensive work and discussion. The incumbent officers were reëlected. A well-deserved tribute was paid by the Conference to Dr. H. H. Rusby by the adoption of the following resolution:

We, the undersigned members of the NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH, have been authorized by the conference to extend to you its greetings in the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, after having accomplished the great feat of exploring the Amazon Basin in quest of new species of plants, you have nobly proceeded with the task of classifying and describing a huge collection containing many new forms previously unknown to science, and

WHEREAS, in the face of extreme obstacles, you have labored modestly, incessantly and heroically upon your collection, observing and recording data of fundamental character,

Be it Resolved that we highly value and appreciate the work you have thus far so ably carried on, a task which is of marked significance to pharmaceutical research, since it will open the way for many future investigations of allied character.

Signed, HEBER W. YOUNGKEN, *Chairman*,
P. HENRY UTECH, E. L. NEWCOMB,
Committee, N. C. P. R.

The annual meetings of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties and National Association of Boards of Pharmacy were well attended and represent a volume of work that requires much more than a comment for mention; both are in a way reported by the respective presidential addresses printed in this issue of the JOURNAL.

The attendance at the Buffalo meeting was not as large as many had expected, but certainly every one present participated in the sessions of the Association and its sections. Although, at times, three sections were convened during the same hours there were always a number in attendance, with practically every seat taken during some of the meetings.

The opening session of the Association was called to order Tuesday, August 26, by President H. V. Arny. Few associations, with as long a list of Ex-Presidents, can show such a general attendance of past officers as the American Pharmaceutical Association; only two Ex-Presidents, by election, were absent—the veteran member Joseph L. Lemberger, 91 years of age, whose condition of health would not permit of the journey, and the loss of his mother, by death, prevented the attendance of Ex-President Julius A. Koch. Honorary President W. L. DuBois, 86 years of age, and the veteran of the Ex-Presidents, John Uri Lloyd, were seated with other past officers and officials on the stage; there were with them also, Prof. George A.

Burbridge and Mr. Alexander Stewart of Canada, and Dr. I. M. Kolthoff of Holland, who was elected an honorary member.

The address of President Arny is printed in this issue; in its general divisions he discussed the American Pharmaceutical Association, its operative agencies, its affiliations, its publications, its achievements and its problems and, finally the Pharmacy Headquarters. Many subdivisions were dealt with in this comprehensive address and speak for most careful study by the President. The transactions of the General Sessions were handled with dispatch by the latter and Secretary Wm. B. Day, so that no unnecessary delay was occasioned. A like record was made in the House of Delegates and, as a result, much business was expeditiously carried through in regular order by Chairman L. L. Walton; there were present 48, or more, voting delegates, exhibiting a growing interest. Other details must be left to the minutes which record the transactions of the General Sessions and the House of Delegates and will be published in the October issue of the JOURNAL.

The Sections held profitable sessions. The Scientific Section considered its papers under subdivisions as outlined in the program of a prior issue of the JOURNAL. Among the contributors may be mentioned Dr. I. M. Kolthoff of Holland, who was present. The Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing held a joint session with the former; one session was devoted largely to hospital pharmacy; among the reports heard by this section were those of Chairman Lascoff of the A. Ph. A. "Book of Unofficial Formulas," whose presentation was enhanced by an exhibit of a hundred or more preparations made according to the formulas, and of Chairman W. L. Scoville of the National Formulary Committee. The Section on Education and Legislation received a number of contributions; the report of Secretary Mansfield and the paper by W. F. Rudd have statistical value. The Section on Commercial Interests devoted the greater part of two sessions to the discussion of a questionnaire submitted to retail pharmacists as outlined on p. 661 of the July JOURNAL. The Section on Historical Pharmacy gave further consideration to the History of American Pharmacy and the authors are now constituted a committee with Clyde L. Eddy as the presiding Editor. No attempt has been made to make a comparison of the activities of these Sections; only brief mention is possible in this comment; the minutes and papers will speak of the transactions, all of which proved interesting and profitable for those in attendance.

The Ebert Prize was awarded to Henry V. Arny for his work on "Standardized Colored Fluids"—the contribution on pp. 839–849, JOURNAL for 1923, is the ninth of a series of papers on the subject. The presentation was made by Chairman Paul S. Pittenger of the Scientific Section. The presentations of grants from the A. Ph. A. Research Fund were made by President Arny to Dr. David I. Macht and John C. Krantz Jr., jointly, and Dr. Charles C. Haskell.

The general entertainment features included the President's Reception; a beautifully illustrated lecture on native plants used in medicine by Prof. William Mansfield, was open to the general public; Saturday was spent at Niagara Falls; other entertainment features were enjoyed by the ladies during the week. The hotel service was of a high order. Local Secretary Gregory and his co-workers managed affairs without a hitch and contributed largely to the success of the seventy-second annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

E. G. E.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, 1924.

H. V. ARNY.

INTRODUCTION.

The American Pharmaceutical Association is happy to foregather at the Gateway of the Great Lakes; at the Portal to the Land of the Maple Leaf. While our Association has met in other cities along the shores of our delightful Midland Seas, while its 1882 meeting was held at near-by Niagara Falls, this is the first time that we have convened in this beautiful Bison City, the western metropolis of the Empire State. I know I am voicing the sentiments of all present when I say that we are glad that we are here. Many of us have already learned to know and to love Buffalo and its people. All of us will leave at the end of the week, the better for knowing you, the happier for the work performed during the week, the richer in memories of time delightfully spent.

H. V. ARNY.

It is the pleasant duty of the president of your organization to prepare an annual address. It is sometimes a difficult duty to know just what to present for your consideration. It is an awesome duty after one has read the addresses of one's predecessors in the office of president (now some 70 addresses in all) to know how to measure up to the high standard set by those who have gone before. Studying the proper treatment of the Address of 1924 I have concluded that if I limited myself to the vital activities of our great organization I would not only have an adequate number of topics for discussion but actually run the risk of wearying my hearers before I finish a recital of past achievements, present activities and future endeavors of this association. However, I will make the attempt.

OUTLINE OF TOPICS.

THE A. PH. A. AND ITS OPERATIVE AGENCIES.

- A The A. Ph. A. Itself
- B General Membership
- C Constitution and By-Laws
- D House of Delegates
- E Board of Directors
- F Secretariat
- G Treasury
- H Sections
- I Committees
- J Local Branches
- K Entertainments and Ceremonies

THE A. PH. A. AND ITS AFFILIATIONS.

- A State Associations
- B U. S. P. Convention
- C Other National Associations
- D American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties and the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy
- E National Drug Trade Conference
- F Drug Trade Board of Public Information
- G National Conference on Pharmaceutical Research
- H Bureaus of the U. S. Government
- I Conferences on Special Problems
- J International Connections
- K The General Public

THE A. PH. A. AND ITS PUBLICATIONS.

- A General Discussion

B JOURNAL
C YEAR BOOK
D National Formulary
E Recipe Book

THE A. PH. A., ITS ACHIEVEMENTS AND ITS PROBLEMS.

A General Discussion
B Educational
C Legislative
D Scientific
E Professional and Commercial
F Institutional

PHARMACY HEADQUARTERS.

THE A. PH. A. AND ITS OPERATIVE AGENCIES.

A. THE A. PH. A. ITSELF.

It is needless to tell you that the A. Ph. A. is a venerable organization with a record of 72 years of honorable service for American Pharmacy; that it is a great organization, comprising the most typical representatives of all phases of American Pharmacy; retail, wholesale, manufacturing, teaching, scientific and editorial; that it is, as President Beal so aptly put it, a clearing house of American Pharmacy; that it is the main exemplar of the fact that Pharmacy is a profession and a science as well as a business. These facts have been iterated and reiterated so frequently as to become almost trite despite the fact that fundamental principles need reiteration. However, at this time we will accept all of these facts without further comment and will proceed to demonstrate that the A. Ph. A. is more than a 72-year old institution; it is a virile organism working to-day with the enthusiasm of youth even though proud of its honorable history. It is more than an organization comprising all phases of American Pharmacy; it is the one agency where all branches of pharmacy may harmoniously discuss measures designed not for the selfish benefit of any or all of the ramifications of our own calling but for the mutual benefit of pharmacy and the great world which it serves. It is more than an exemplar of scientific pharmacy; it is the torch which keeps burning the sacred fires of research begun by the priests of ancient Egypt and continued by faithful pharmacists even unto this day.

B. GENERAL MEMBERSHIP.

No topic has been given more attention by the presidents of this association than the question of its membership; no less than 27 presidential addresses touching upon this subject. This is as it should be, since the life of an organization rests on its membership; all other parliamentary agencies, such as directorate, delegate body, sections and committees being primarily aimed to facilitate the behests of its paying members. A study of the comments of the presidents that have preceded me show that the usual method of treatment was something like this: there are now blank number of druggists in this country; our association has only blank number of members; this represents only blank per cent. of our possibilities; why can we not build up our organization into a body boasting of so many thousand members? This query, beginning with the President of 1866 down to our presidents of the last few years, was the main consideration leading to our recent organization.

We are now committeed to the great experiment of endeavoring to increase our membership by giving state pharmaceutical associations a direct interest in our organization. Let us hope that our proposition of 51 per cent. of state member-

ship in the A. Ph. A. will obtain by 1927. The gratifying increase in our membership during the past four years:

1920	3300	1921	3500	1922	3548	1923	4000

encourages us in the belief that the plan of membership through state associations will lead to the successful results predicted by its promoters. That all American pharmacists should be members of the American Pharmaceutical Association is agreed to by all of us present at this meeting; that all American pharmacists will become members of the A. Ph. A. is another matter, a matter that our reorganization experiment will show us within a few years. If the present effort to make the A. Ph. A. the great democratic organization of pharmacy in all of its phases; an effort that reflects credit upon the broadmindedness of the present membership; does not bring the anticipated results there will be no one to blame but the rank and file of American pharmacy.

But to return to the question so frequently put in the past, "Why are not more American pharmacists members of the American Pharmaceutical Association?" When the querist tells me why the sporting page is more eagerly read than the editorial page; why Talmage attracted larger crowds to his church than did Phillips Brooks; why Whitemann's Jazz Orchestra has a more popular vogue than does Damrosch's Symphony Orchestra; why Harold Bell Wright's novels have a larger sale than do the books of Edith Wharton; in short why the Things Temporal enjoy more popularity than do the Things Eternal; then I will tell him why the A. Ph. A. does not include every American pharmacist.

I am sometimes inclined to the belief that if the A. Ph. A. were a select organization, limited to say 2500 members with dues placed at $15 per annum or more, we would have a waiting list numbering hundreds.

C. CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

This year we have been operating under the new Constitution and By-Laws adopted at our Asheville meeting. These instruments represent the most radical change ever made in our organization and obviously there are some parts of our new parliamentary machinery which still need oiling. That our new Constitution and By-Laws will extend our field of usefulness is generally conceded. Some of our older members, it is true, are shaking their heads, but so did some of our older members in 1887 when the idea of a Council and of Sections was adopted. Under our new rules the executive power is vested between meetings in three agencies, the Board of Directors, the Chairman of the House of Delegates and the President. It was indeed fortunate in this past year of transition and of experiment that the Chairman of the House and the President were such warm friends as Dr. Walton and myself. Because of this friendship there has been absolutely no friction between us, although many opportunities for possible contention presented themselves in certain interpretations of our new By-Laws. These possibilities have been given careful consideration by our Committee on Constitution which will report on desirable changes at this meeting.

D. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Our House of Delegates has at last come into its own. The future of the A. Ph. A. is largely in the hands of our delegates, most of whom are present at this

moment. It would be extremely bad form for me to usurp the functions of Chairman of the House to discuss the House and its possibilities at length; so I will merely say to the members of the House of Delegates, that retail pharmacists through their state associations now have the opportunity of controlling the destinies of the A. Ph. A.; and finally if the retailers do not rise to the occasion no more can it be said as of yore, "The A. Ph. A. has no interest in the retailer."

E. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Board of Directors after a year of service has emerged without wounds or scars. The results of the meeting of the Board transacted by mail have been laid before our membership upon the pages of our JOURNAL and will be reported in condensed form at this meeting. So at this time I need only state that I believe I am voicing the opinion of the entire Board when I say that the small compact directorate that now obtains can perform business more expeditiously than the large Council of former days.

F. SECRETARIAT.

The life of an association rests within the secretary's office. If the secretary is efficient, resourceful and industrious, the organization thrives. If he is indolent and indifferent, the organization eventually dies of dry rot.

The greatest problem now before our association is the question of our future secretariat. It was a generally understood feature of our reorganization that it included a full-time secretary. This problem has been given careful attention by your Board of Directors who found early in their deliberations on this topic, that under Chapter III, Article V of our new By-Laws, its sole duty in the matter was to act as a nominating committee; the actual election of the secretary resting in the House of Delegates.

The report of the Board of Directors will reach you in due time during this convention and you will then learn how the problem of the secretary has been handled. Suffice it, at this time, to say that a full-time secretary of the only type that the A. Ph. A. can possibly take the risk of employing will be a person whose personal services will cost at least $5000 a year and that the extraneous expenses of his office will mean several thousand dollars more. Our present membership of 4000 means a current income of $20,000 per annum. These two facts put together mean that the employment of a full-time secretary constitutes the most serious question now before our Association.

Personally I believe that if we have the great good fortune of securing the right kind of secretary he will not only earn his own expenses but he will build our association into a large and highly profitable organization. And more than this I believe the right sort of a secretary, provided he is young and enthusiastic, can make for himself as good a position as now obtains in the secretariats of other national professional bodies.

G. TREASURY.

Our treasury was never in a more prosperous condition. Aside from the highly gratifying responses made to appeals for contributions to our Building Fund, a

matter that I will discuss later on, our working balance is satisfactory and our several funds are in good condition. Leaving financial details to Treasurer Kelly I will take a few moments to discuss our several funds. I agree with our President of 1918 that we should attempt to combine some of our Funds. Thus our Centennial Fund which has not been drawn upon since 1915 should be combined with the A. Ph. A. Research Fund. Of course, objection may be raised on the grounds that this will destroy the identity of the Centennial Fund. While personally I feel it should be merged with the Research Fund, deference to sentiment suggests the alternative that the interest be utilized for a Centennial Medal, to be awarded for research along special lines. As to the Ebert Legacy Fund I hope that it will be utilized for a suitable memorial to our dear, departed friend in the new Headquarters Building. As to the Ebert Prize Fund I hope that an Ebert medal will be prepared, preferably at the expense of the Ebert Legacy Fund and that future recipients of the Ebert Prize be given the option of the present cash prize or an impression of the Ebert Medal in gold. Incidentally those cases which frequently happen where the Ebert Prize is awarded to a paper by two authors, the senior author should have the right to purchase for his co-worker a second impression of the Ebert Medal in silver.

H. SECTIONS.

Our Sections through their chairman, five of our eight vice-presidents who adorn the platform to-day, will give good account of themselves during this meeting.

At this time I need only say that the present officers of the Scientific Section are properly insistent on the fact that the large amount of business before the section be performed expeditiously; that by such expedition time be permitted for a rational discussion of important papers. For this reason the officers of the Scientific Section are this year working the old rule of the section limiting the duration of time given individual papers. In addition to this rule I suggest solely in interest of facilitating business, that no new material be injected into the program until all papers on the printed program have been given proper attention. Of late a large amount of extraneous matter has been interpolated upon the program of the Section with the result that several times authors of papers representing months of research have had to read their papers by title.

The Historical Section has prepared a carefully balanced program that continues the admirable work begun last year. Such work is of the greatest service to American Pharmacy and to our association. No reference of our Historical Section would be complete without mention of the passing of two of our most beloved past-presidents, Messrs. Hancock and Patch. Professor Patch has not been with us as much as we would have liked during the past ten years but is affectionately remembered by all of us "old-timers." Mr. Hancock, on the other hand maintained his close personal contact with the association to the very end. President in 1873–1874, he continued an active worker and a regular convention visitor even into the Cleveland meeting of 1922. Befitting the senior past-president of our body Mr. Hancock took a warm interest in our Historical Section. His liveliest A. Ph. A. interest of late years has however been the Procter Memorial Committee which he served continuously as chairman from 1904 to the day of his death. I would, that space permitted me, attempt to pay to him as beautiful

a tribute as he paid to William Procter, Jr., in the Presidential Address of just fifty years ago.

I. COMMITTEES.

In the plan of reorganization adopted last year, a much needed reform was accomplished in the matter of the many committees of our organization. Several of these were dropped, some were converted into House of Delegates' committees and the number of presidential committees was thereby reduced from 16 to 11. A list of those now appointed by the president follows:

- Judicial Committee
- Board of Canvassers
- Committees on Membership
- Committee on State and National Legislation
- Committee on United States Pharmacopœia
- Committee on Recipe Book
- Committee on Pharmaceutical Syllabus
- Committee on Local Branches
- Committee on International Pharmaceutical Nomenclature
- Committee on Physiological Testing
- Committee on Weights and Measures

As to the activities of these presidential committees, the several chairmen will report in the regular order of business.

J. A. PH. A. BRANCHES.

Progress of our local branches will be detailed at length in the report of our Committee on Local Branches. As far as I note, our several branches have been functioning with more than their usual activity, a distinct incentive to action being that provision of our new By-Laws providing a delegate to our House of Delegates from each local branch fulfilling certain requirements in return for the privilege granted. It is hoped that local branches will be organized and sustained in every city of this country and that county branches be organized in the more populous sections of our country-side.

K. ENTERTAINMENTS AND CEREMONIES.

No presidential address in the past has seemed complete without some mention of the entertainments lavished upon us by generous local committees. Beginning in 1855 as a protest against an agency that hindered the serious work of the association, presidents of later date have dwelt chiefly upon the enjoyable and profitable side of this part of our association's activities. In recent years I personally recall only once when the entertainment afforded was so lavish that the real business of our convention was seriously impeded. There is only one other objection to the entertainment side of our annual meetings and that is when each succeeding community which we visit tries to outdo the preceding one in generosity. It is obvious that a large city having vast resources can raise more money than can a smaller place and will be indeed unfortunate if any of the communities of our country having adequate hotel accomodations would hesitate about asking the A. Ph. A. upon the ground that it could not furnish as lavish entertainment as places of meeting of previous years.

A glance at the program of entertainment provided for us by our Buffalo hosts makes me fear that they have not fully heeded the advice I gave them when I had the privilege of visiting here in June; advice to the effect that in this year of all

years, when we are asking American Pharmacy to give generously to our Building Fund, our entertainments should be simple. I believe that I voice the views of all of the visitors here present, that what we desire in the way of entertainment is a social evening (call it President's Reception or what-not), some simple afternoon entertainments for our ladies and a sight-seeing trip, preferably, as this year and last, on the Saturday following our final session. And still more important is it to state *that we would rather pay as we go than to burden our hosts with the raising of an entertainment fund.*

Under the head of "Ceremonies," I need only remark upon the expedition of business, since we dropped from our opening sessions addresses of welcome and responses thereto. Perhaps, however, we have leaned too much to the other side when we come to our installation of officers and our awarding of prizes.

In the case of the prizes, the Ebert Prize and the grant from the A. Ph. A. Research Fund, I commend to the attention of our secretary and treasurer, the desirability of planning so that these pleasant functions can be carried out with a little more smoothness. As to the hurried installation of officers, I agree with a former president who said that the ceremony should either be dropped or should be put upon a more dignified basis and to bring this matter squarely before the association;

I recommend that beginning at this 1924 meeting, the first order of business of the final session of the Association be the awarding of prizes and the installation of officers; said functions not to take more than 30 minutes.

Some may criticize the proposition on the grounds that the entire business of the presidential term will not be completed at the beginning of the final session. To this I reply that I think it would be an admirable thing to "break in" our new president, when business which he will have to carry out along with the Board of Directors is still before us.

THE A. PH. A. AND ITS AFFILIATIONS.

A. STATE ASSOCIATIONS.

Practically every state association is a child of the A. Ph. A. in the fact that the founders of most state associations were men who had been imbued with the ideals of our Association. It is interesting to note in the presidential addresses from 1870 to 1880 the warm interest manifested in the organization of our older state associations. The only discordant note I find in the presidential addresses is one (1882) in which the question was raised whether state associations were not tending to cause pharmacists to think in terms of state rather than National boundaries. I will not discuss the *pros* and *cons* of this question but will merely say that if this has ever been true, our recent reorganization of the A. Ph. A., with state associations as integral parts of our own organization, should forever lay at rest misgivings such as expressed by President Bedford. In our House of Delegates the state organizations have a national association of state associations and the success and failure of the proposition rests entirely with the individual state association. The experience of my presidential year emboldens me to offer two suggestions to those active in state association work.

1. The delegates from state associations to our House of Delegates should not be chosen haphazard, possibly merely because the persons are planning to take the trip, but each delegate should be selected with special reference to his value both to the state association and the A. Ph. A. While entirely beyond my own province, I do dare to express the opinion that each state association should see that its secretary is one of its delegates and that the travelling expenses of the secretary should be defrayed by the state association.

2. The delegates from each state association and its secretary should consider themselves as a committee to aid the President of the A. Ph. A. in the rather difficult task of selecting as the delegate from A. Ph. A. to the particular state association a person "from the membership of a state association other than the one he is to visit;" a resolution adopted at our final session at Asheville; a resolution that is difficult to carry out.

B. UNITED STATES PHARMACOPŒIAL CONVENTION.

The mere facts that of the 7 members of the U. S. P. Board of Trustees, 4 are active members of the A. Ph. A. and that of the fifty members of its Revision Committee, 33 are numbered in our membership, serves to show the close connection between our organization and agencies behind our national standard, the United States Pharmacopœia.

In the due course of time, we will have the pleasure of hearing from our good friend Professor Cook, Chairman of the Revision Committee, so at this time I need only say that the relations existing between the A. Ph. A. and the U. S. P. organization are most happy and that the past year has been one of great progress toward the goal, the appearance of U. S. P. X.

C. OTHER NATIONAL BODIES.

Your president has been called upon to appoint delegates to the following national associations:

American Drug Manufacturers Association,
American Medical Association,
National Association of Retail Druggists,
National Wholesale Druggists Association,
Proprietary Association of America,
United Medicine Manufacturers of America.

These delegates will undoubtedly report at later sittings of this convention, so at this time I need only extend to those present at this time as delegates from our sister organizations a hearty welcome and our hope that each will make himself quite at home with us.

Special mention must be made of the *National Association of Retail Druggists* not only because many of us have the good fortune of being equally enthusiastic members of both great national organizations; but also because of our now close relations brought about by annual joint sessions of our executive bodies. No better thing has ever been done for American Pharmacy than these annual visitations alternating between the conventions of our two associations. In this connection mention must be made of two pleasing anniversaries occurring within the year

1923–24. The 1923 meeting of the N. A. R. D. was its Silver Anniversary while the coming meeting of the N. W. D. A. is its Golden Jubliee. To the eldest daughter of the A. Ph. A. we extend our heartiest congratulations and I desire to express the hope that our incoming president will not only select a very representative delegation from the A. Ph. A., but may also be able to head it himself.

D. AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF PHARMACEUTICAL FACULTIES AND THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BOARDS OF PHARMACY.

The A. C. P. F. and the N. A. B. P. seem a part of our A. Ph. A. family, since both associations ever since their organization, have met in the same week and at the same place as we do. To break this golden chain of sodality would be scarcely short of tragic; for our interests are so commingled, that a dissolution of the bonds would hurt all three of us.

As the meetings of the A. C. P. F. and of the N. A. B. P. immediately precede our own meeting, your president finds himself with little to say. And what he has to say can best be discussed later under the general topics of legislation and education.

E. NATIONAL DRUG TRADE CONFERENCE.

This organization designed to bind together the legislative activities of the National Associations already enumerated is continuing its good work, a summary of which will be reported by our delegates. What criticisms we hear of the Drug Trade Conference, come from persons who fail to realize that the only action that can be taken by the Conference is when selfish interests are set aside and the Conference agrees upon measures designed for the good of all phases of American Pharmacy in its delicate relations with the American Public.

F. DRUG TRADE BOARD OF PUBLIC INFORMATION.

A recent idea of federated pharmacy in which your president takes a warm personal interest is the D. T. B. P. I. a ponderous name "wished" upon it at its christening in 1920. The remarkable work of this publicity bureau of American Pharmacy is so well known that praise on my part seems entirely superfluous. During this meeting we will hear through our own publicity committee, from the chairman of the D. T. B. P. I.; so at this time I will only say that there is no agency doing better work in awakening the interest of the public in Pharmacy than this child of the A. Ph. A.

G. NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH.

The littlest sister in the attractive trio of exemplars of federated pharmacy is the Conference on Pharmaceutical Research. It will be my privilege as chairman of the A. Ph. A. committee on research to present at a later session an account of our third annual meeting held in this city on August 23rd. Our organization is now complete and real work for the fosternig research will now begin. This will take two main paths; the first being the bringing of pharmaceutical research workers into sympathetic comradeship for a discussion of their problems and for devising means of financial support of research; the second being acquainting the public

with the large amount of creditable research being performed by American pharmacists; much of this work now being placed to the credit of other sciences. In this second phase of our work we have received extremely valuable aid from the Drug Trade Board of Public Information; and later I will discuss this coöperation which is of such great service to American pharmacy.

An important work that has been performed partly by the Research Conference and partly by the A. Ph. A. Research Committee has been the recognition of pharmacy by three Divisions of the National Research Council. In 1920, the Division of Chemistry created a committee on pharmaceutical chemistry; in 1922 the Division of Biology created a committee on pharmaceutical botany and pharmacognosy; while during the past few months, the Division of Medical Sciences has created a committee on pharmacopœias in which three of its five members are active members of the A. Ph. A.

There has been a demand in certain quarters that the National Research Council create a Division of Pharmacy. This we were most courteously informed is at this time out of the question, since the policy of the Research Council is to lessen rather than increase its Divisions. But we feel something has been achieved. We have three pharmaceutical committees in the three Divisions in which Pharmacy has an interest; we have a National Conference on Pharmaceutical Research which constitutes a clearing house for all phases of research in our own calling; a Conference working in the utmost harmony with the National Research Council and lastly, having all of the machinery necessary to prove the vitality, the possibilities and the usefulness of pharmaceutical research, it merely remains for us pharmacists to make our most unselfish efforts, to forget petty jealousies and to so work that our own actions prove that Pharmacy is worthy of higher honors than has yet been bestowed upon it.

H. BUREAUS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Ever since 1902 when delegates were sent to our meeting from the Public Health Service and from the Surgeon General of the Navy a pleasant and much appreciated feature of our conventions has been the presence of delegates from the various bureaus of the national Government. As in the past, we hope at this meeting to have delegates from the

United States Army,
United States Navy,
United States Public Health Service,
Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In truth, I see some before me as I read these lines. To all of these representatives of our federal government I extend a hearty welcome and I anticipate that our JOURNAL will be enriched by contributions from the scientists of the busy laboratories from which they come.

I. CONFERENCES ON SPECIAL PROBLEMS.

Since the Asheville meeting your President has been called upon to send delegates to the following conferences:

Conference on Narcotic Drugs,
Conference on Clinical Thermometers,
Conference on Clinical Laboratory Legislation,
Conference of Professional Societies.

As delegates to the last named group I appointed Messrs. Lehman and Fischelis. As the invitation reached me only a few hours before the meeting and as the delegates had to be notified by telephone, I attended the meeting along with the delegates. The object of the meeting, as frankly stated by Chairman Owen Johnson was for the purpose of endorsing the Mellon Tax Bill. Your delegates expressed sympathy with the movement but expressed their position in the following statement.

> The American Pharmaceutical Association while deeply interested in all national legislation affecting our calling and our individual interests, very rarely expresses its opinion on general political questions.
>
> The delegates from the Association here present are not in a position to commit the Association or its Board of Directors to the Mellon Tax reduction program, but will bring such resolutions as are passed at this meeting to the attention of the Board and urge speedy action by the Board.

The Conference on Clinical Legislation was called in Philadelphia on November 15, 1923, and as delegates from the A. Ph. A., I appointed Messrs. LaWall and Cliffe. A report of the Conference will undoubtedly be presented by one of our delegates, so I need only state that while the immediate object of the Philadelphia meeting was to combat a bill introduced in the state legislature designed to force each clinical laboratory to have a registered physician upon its staff, the broader aspects of the relations of the public, the physician, the chemist, the microscopist, the bacteriologist as well as the pharmacist trained in these sciences, was given careful consideration. Later the immediate danger of legislation inimical to the non-medical clinical laboratory was lessened and the differences causing the attempted legislation were adjusted at a Conference held in Chicago on March 6th attended by representatives of the American Medical Association, the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists and the American Chemical Society. While it is gratifying to all of us that our fellow-member, Dean LaWall, was one of the three delegates from the American Chemical Society, I do believe that the American Pharmaceutical Association, embracing as it does so many persons interested in clinical diagnosis, should have been invited as a participant in the Conference. As to the other two conferences enumerated above, we will hear from our delegates during this meeting.

J. INTERNATIONAL CONNECTIONS.

Last year, President Koch discussed at some length the desirability of a continuous connection between the A. Ph. A. and the International Pharmaceutical Federation. This has been accomplished during the past year by the action of the Board of Directors by selecting Messrs. Koch, Cook and Scoville, with terms of office expiring in 1927, 1926 and 1925, respectively. Your president with the approval of the Board of Directors appointed Dr. H. C. Fuller of Washington as a delegate from the A. Ph. A. to the Fourth Congress of Industrial Chemistry held during June at Bordeaux.

K. THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

Having just enumerated our numerous points of contact with many fields of activity the question presents itself, "How about the General Public?" Our organizations are so busy in meritorious work frankly designed for the well-being of the calling, or of the group, or of the locality that they frequently overlook the most important phase of our present civilization; the reaction of the world in general to their endeavors. This in short is the main trouble with America of to-day. Beginning a few years since with a smug insularity, we are now surprised that small groups of individuals can become provincial too and can organize blocs and klans to bedevil our body politic.

"Service to the Public" is a slogan that has been recently worked almost to death but behind it stands a truth that we should all keep close to our hearts. Every man has a right to work to earn a competence, but "work" implies giving the public something for his wages. So is it that our pharmaceutical groups are organized to benefit our calling, but in bringing about these benefits we must never overlook the fact that our organization machinery must not only serve ourselves but must also be of service to the public.

Therefore in discussing the various affiliations of the A. Ph. A., it is quite pertinent to ask ourselves "How does the General Public react to the A. Ph. A.?"

The cynical hearer of my question will respond "not at all" and there is some basis of truth in the answer. Certainly the public knows the American pharmacist, for he has one at every corner, but does the public know the American Pharmaceutical Association? If not, the fault lies with us present at this moment. Time was when the public knew the family physician but not the American Medical Association. Time was when the public considered the chemist as a queer individual who dealt in explosions and stinks, but now every reader of our daily press knows the American Chemical Society. Pharmacy has never been put across to the public as medicine and chemistry have been. Pharmacy has in truth never been put across to the pharmacists themselves. In fact, I am not exaggerating in the least when I say that the greatest need of American Pharmacy is a proper pharmaceutical consciousness, a pride of craft that characterizes other professions. This deplorable lack of pride of class is manifested by pharmacists in dozens of ways. Thus, while "Who's Who in America" catalogs 20 active members of this association only 5 label themselves therein with the noun "pharmacist" or the adjective "pharmaceutical," thus we find a number of pharmacists who seem prouder of their connection with the American Chemical Society than with their membership with our own organization; we even find men who seem to be prouder of being a Mason or an Elk than of being a pharmacist. Until this condition is remedied, it is no small wonder that the general public holds Pharmacy in little esteem; it is a matter of no surprise that Pharmacy is not generally considered as a profession.

Is Pharmacy really a profession? "Yes" and "No."

The Immigration Bureau during the past year has officially stated that an immigrant pharmacist is not a professional man and yet during the same year the Conference of Professional Societies invited the American Pharmaceutical Association to become one of its members. The Surgeon General's office has fre-

quently ruled against commissions for army pharmacists on the grounds that the educational requirements of pharmacy are insufficient and yet Pharmacy is now recognized in the Division of Medical Sciences of the National Research Council. There is undoubtedly a vast amount of unprofessional behavior on the part of certain practicing pharmacists and yet there are pharmacists whose professionalism exceeds even the professionalism of the physician.

What is a profession after all? It is a calling which fulfils the following conditions:

1. It must be of direct service to the public.
2. It must have a sense of propriety manifested in a code of ethics.
3. Its practice must include the receiving of confidences that the practitioner must hold inviolate.
4. It must require proper educational standards, sufficient to provide abundant knowledge of the sciences underlying the profession.
5. It must have a literature worthy of a learned calling.
6. It must show its faith in its underlying sciences by embracing within its fold a group of persons engaging in research.

American Pharmacy through the American Pharmaceutical Association measures up to all six of these requirements and will be a profession so soon as we pharmacists so will.

To conclude this important topic of the relation of the A. Ph. A. to the general public, let me reiterate that if the general public does not hold pharmacy in high esteem it is our own fault; that our negligence in this direction is being corrected through the splendid work of the Drug Trade Board of Public Information and lastly that the one pharmaceutical organization that is most successfully showing the public that pharmacy is more than a business is the American Pharmaceutical Association.

THE A. PH. A. AND ITS PUBLICATIONS.

A. GENERAL DISCUSSION.

The last statement in the preceding chapter pointed out that the A. Ph. A. is the one organization best fitted to properly educate the public as to the professional aspects of pharmacy. In the summary as to the essentials of a profession, No. 5 was the possession of a literature worthy of a learned calling. In this direction, the A. Ph. A. excels, which explains why our membership includes scientists in the continent of Europe, in China, Japan, Java, India and Egypt. A brief mention of the practical aspects of each of our publications is therefore in order.

B. JOURNAL.

The A. Ph. A. JOURNAL has in its 13 years of existence won an enviable place among the pharmaceutical journals of the world. Ever since its establishment there has been much discussion as to what the JOURNAL should give its readers, a problem very difficult of solution because of the varying type of our membership. Our JOURNAL cannot be wholly a magazine of retail pharmacy, it cannot be a purely scientific publication, it cannot be an organ of manufacturing or of educational

pharmacy. It must be some of each and yet not too much of any of the phases of our many-sided calling and in this connection I feel that our warm thanks are due Editor Eberle for the skill with which he has endeavored to present a journal doing justice to all phases of pharmacy.

C. YEAR BOOK.

Even as the JOURNAL is the agency that binds our membership together, is the organ of our combined opinions, so the YEAR BOOK is the agency that gives our association an international reputation as a scientific and as a professional body. The complete set of our old PROCEEDINGS and our more recent YEAR BOOKS covering the period from 1851 to date constitutes a library of pharmaceutical progress and it has been exceedingly gratifying to me, one who has done considerable bibliographical work, to note as I go from one scientific library to another, the presence of our PROCEEDINGS and YEAR BOOKS, either complete or in part, upon the shelves. I hope and believe that the several battles waged in behalf of the YEAR BOOK since 1912 has settled the fact that the YEAR BOOK is a permanent feature of the work of our association. The discontinuance of the YEAR BOOK would be more than a blow to the prestige of the A. Ph. A. It would be an irreparable loss to international pharmacy.

Our greatest problem connected with the YEAR BOOK is the delay in its appearance. On this I can now speak more freely than I did when I was responsible for its appearance. The very fact that after the Denver meeting of 1912 the YEAR BOOK was in a state of suspended animation lasting for almost a year has given the work a handicap that one part-time man cannot possibly overcome. Thus, I assumed the post of Reporter in January 1917 and found the manuscript of 1915 on my hands for final editing; thus when I turned over the position to Dr. DuMez in October 1922, it was the manuscript of 1921 that was entrusted to him for final editing. There are only two alternatives to employ if we are to get the YEAR BOOK up to date. One is to endeavor to secure the full time of our Reporter until the time when the lost year is made up; the other is to employ a second person especially entrusted with the preparation of, let us say, the 1924 YEAR BOOK thus permitting our regular Reporter or Editor to attack each 1925 journal as it appears.

Incidentally there has been much loose talk about the obsoleteness of the material in the YEAR BOOK when it reaches our members; with much said about the superior service offered by *Chemical Abstracts*. No one has a higher esteem for *Chemical Abstracts* than I have; few have obtained more valuable service from it than I have; and yet I must say that the mere dating of an issue, let us say July 10, 1924, does not make everything within that issue strictly up to date. For instance, there have been times when that valuable journal has published abstracts fifteen months after the original papers were printed.

D. NATIONAL FORMULARY.

It is no exaggeration to say that the National Formulary is the greatest single asset that the American Pharmaceutical Association possesses and as such should be zealously defended by every loyal member of our organization. Little did that group of earnest workers for real pharmacy, the compilers of the New York and

Brooklyn Formulary, realize that their infant would develop into a standard second only to the U. S. P., by being given official sanction in our National Food and Drug Law. Such a mark of approbation carries with it distinct responsibilities, responsibilities that have been met in the altruistic spirit characteristic of the A. Ph. A. In the first place the Committee on Revision under the able leadership of Chairman Scoville is imbued with the proper sense of fitness, that it has neither yielded to the importunities of the advocates of drugless therapy nor to the urge of those who would make the N. F. a hodge-podge. Of even greater importance was the action of the old A. Ph. A. Council in 1916 in placing the financial profits accruing from the sale of the Formulary into the A. Ph. A. Research Fund which is destined to be of the greatest possible service to American science and to the American public.

E. RECIPE BOOK.

It is now thirteen years since the Recipe Book project was launched by this Association, by the creation of the Committee on Recipe Book. During this period, the committee, first under the leadership of Chairman Raubenheimer and latterly under Chairman Lascoff, has not been idle. In fact it might be said that the Recipe Book has already been published, for no less than 891 recipes have been printed in our JOURNAL. All of us, however, wish to see the Recipe Book in the form of a single volume and it is with the greatest pleasure that I announce that at this meeting Chairman Lascoff will present to the Association his final report presenting 1503 recipes covering practically every type of preparation called for over the drug store counter. What the National Formulary does for practice of medicine and the prescription counter, the Recipe Book will do for the practical pharmacist and the dispensing counter and all of us will now impatiently await the publication of the greatly needed accession to the pharmacist's library.

During the past year Chairman Lascoff at great sacrifice of personal interests has labored energetically in bringing his task to completion. He has given freely of the time of himself and of his employees and is presenting a bill only for stenographic service and postage. Being an expert pharmacist rather than an editor, he considers his work completed with the presentation of the 1503 recipes, practically all of which have been prepared in his pharmacy under his personal supervision. A feature of one of the sittings of our Section on Dispensing during this week will be the report of the Committee on Recipe Book with an exhibition of specimens and demonstrations by Dr. Lascoff.

I recommend that the Committee on Publication be authorized to proceed to a speedy publication of the Recipe Book, this authorization to include the securing of the proper person to perform the editorial work needed to convert the report of the Committee on Recipe Book into the finished volume.

In connection with this recommendation may I state that this Association has been spoiled by the self-sacrifice of willing workers. Our secretaries, treasurers, editors and N. F. chairmen have given thousands of dollars of expert service for pittances that can mostly be expressed in three figures. In the era that is now before this Association we must realize that big things demand big men and that big men, while self-sacrificing on matters of sentiment, are not often so on purely business matters. Our Recipe Book, while primarily a matter of service to the

retail pharmacists of America, is largely a business proposition. The book should be sold at a profit. It should be marketed in a business-like way. If it is not going to make money for the Association, we had better not publish it. If it is going to make money for the Association, we must spend the money necessary to have it properly edited and brought through the press.

THE A. PH. A., ITS ACHIEVEMENTS AND ITS PROBLEMS.

A. GENERAL DISCUSSION.

Achievement is in truth naught but the solving of difficult problems, the overcoming of serious obstacles. So it is that it might be wiser to reverse the sequence in the heading of this chapter. On the other hand the history of the A. Ph. A. is a record of past achievements and present problems. A few of these we will now discuss.

B. EDUCATIONAL.

The history of pharmaceutical education in America since 1852 has been largely a recital of A. Ph. A. initiative. It is true that since 1900 when a loyal band of A. Ph. A. members organized the National Conference on Pharmaceutical Faculties, the A. Ph. A. has left the technical details of pharmaceutical education largely to the Conference, always manifesting its interest in pharmaceutical education in the lively sessions of our Section on Education and Legislation, at which the most prominent participants are either members of the Faculties organization or of the Association of Boards. In this way the A. Ph. A. has the opportunity for service that is unique. The main fosterer of pharmaceutical education from 1852 to 1900, since then its educational function has been to give ideas of professional educators a practical turn. When all goes smoothly in the Conference, the A. Ph. A., mother of us all, smiles approval; when the doctors disagree then the A. Ph. A. has the right to ask why.

It would be a gross neglect of duty as president of this Association were I to pass in silence the sad fact that all has not been well in educational circles during the past year; extremists on both sides being jointly responsible for a situation that is discreditable alike to American pharmacy and to American pharmaceutical education.

As this is being written long before the 1924 meetings of the Conference of Faculties and the Association of Boards and as there is a good prospect of things being harmoniously settled, it would be worse than folly for me to give more than the foregoing outline of facts.

However, in this Association, the place where educational problems can be calmly discussed for the benefit of many rather than for the interests of the few, the statement of a few fundamental principles may not come amiss.

1. All pharmacy, whether dispensing, wholesaling, manufacturing, educational or editorial, rests upon the retail druggist. If the retail druggist falls out of the plan of things we the representatives of other phases of pharmacy will have to find other occupations.

2. In turn, the fate of the retail pharmacist rests upon his ability to properly and adequately serve the public.

3. In educating retail pharmacists, teachers should realize their main duty is to train their pupils to adequately serve the public; their other primal duties being to inculcate the ethics of our calling and inspire pupils with the fascinating history of our calling and with the glories of the world of science.

4. Every teacher should have the laudable ambition to train their choicer students beyond the ordinary pharmacy course. This, however, does not mean that all pharmaceutical students should be forced to take an education far beyond what they need to adequately serve the public.

5. In these days we are suffering more from over-education than under-education. We see this in the craze for college education, the desire of all to become "white collar men." We see this in the supertraining of physicians with the resultant swarm of osteopaths and chiropractors. We see this in our trained nurse of today, the transition of the angel of mercy of a score of years ago into the "specialist" who is at the disposal of only the wealthy man or the pauper.

6. The education of the retail pharmacist must not be an over-education. It must be practical education that will provide adequate service to the public at prices that the public can afford to pay.

7. While all of us teachers view with loving eyes pharmacy courses of four, five or six years' duration, we must frankly face the fact that the total number of highly trained pharmaceutical scientists who are actually needed could be accommodated in a single one of our larger colleges of pharmacy.

8. The greatest fallacy in modern education is that a profession must be a calling requiring six or seven years of education. I maintain that the high-grade family physician of forty years ago frequently had a higher professional sense than the supertrained medical specialist of to-day and that even so a pharmacist trained to the responsibilities of the drug business will better serve the public from behind the counter of the retail drug store than will a B.S. or a Phar.D. trained as a pharmaceutical scientist rather than as a practical pharmacist.

C. LEGISLATIVE.

From its inception, the A. Ph. A. has been interested in legislation designed to aid pharmacists in properly serving the public. Most of us are familiar with the fact that at the initial meeting called at the New York College of Pharmacy in 1851, the announced object of the call was "the adoption of a series of standards for use by Drug Inspectors at our different ports."

There has never been a meeting of the Association as far as I can note at which national legislation (proper quality of imported drugs, stamp taxes, alcohol licenses, status of governmental pharmacists, and latterly national narcotic, food and drug and prohibition legislation) has not been discussed. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that there is practically no national law affecting our trade that does not bear the impress of the American Pharmaceutical Association. State Pharmacy Laws were first discussed in the address of President Milhau (1868) and the very next year the draft of a "model" pharmacy law was presented, discussed and recommended to the governors of the several states. The organization of State Pharmaceutical Associations beginning in the early seventies naturally tended to turn discussions of state legislation into these newer channels of pharmaceutical activity, but among the greatest services performed by our Association

have been the several "model" state pharmacy and narcotic laws that have been formulated by our members and discussed at our conventions. I am sure none of the several valiant workers in this valuable field of endeavor will criticize me when I take the liberty of singling out one of their number when I say that the classic efforts of Dr. Beal in this direction have been of incalculable value to American pharmacy and to the American public.

Turning from past achievement to present problems I will say that detailed information will be presented as usual by our committee on state and national legislation. As to state legislation I will only mention the meddlesome bill as to clinical laboratories introduced in the Pennsylvania legislature, the "Drug Store" Definition Law of New York and the recent ruling of the Board of Regents of the same state, effective in 1928, adding to the entrance requirements to colleges of pharmacy the possession of two years' experience in a drug store. As these and other items of state legislation will undoubtedly be freely discussed by our House of Delegates I will only state that the rigid enforcement of the last-named ruling in every state would play havoc with every university course in pharmacy.

As to national legislation, I will limit myself to only one of the many thought-provoking measures discussed or passed in Washington—the burning question of the Liquor Nuisance.

It is neither necessary nor desirable for me to express my opinion as a citizen concerning the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act. It is, however, highly important that your president should discuss the influence of the prohibition legislation upon the ancient and honorable calling of pharmacy. And curiously enough I can do this no better nor in a method more timely than to repeat what I wrote in 1915 when the Virginia Pharmaceutical Association and certain pharmacists of Oregon urged that the prohibition laws proposed in these two states be so framed as to prevent the handling of alcoholic beverages by drug stores. My comments at that time (*Dr. Circ.*, 59, 151, 1915), at a period when national prohibition was considered by most of us as a fantastic idea, were as follows:

> The weakest point in the prohibition question is the fact that a considerable number who howl for prohibition, and a vast number who vote for prohibition, have no desire to be shut off absolutely from their little "nip." "Antipathy to the saloon" may be all right, but being denied the privilege of having alcoholic beverages in their homes is quite another matter, and therefore residents of a "dry" community, having wiped out saloons, turn their attention toward tempting druggists to become rum sellers in disguise.
>
> What American pharmacist of any experience is there, who has not run across some worthy in his community who tries to coax him into furnishing the desired "nip," even when there are barrooms in the neighborhood? Creatures of this type are individuals who, priding themselves on being ultra-respectable, are not men enough to go into a saloon when they crave alcoholic beverages. How much worse, therefore, must be the pressure upon the druggists if the community "goes dry?" The wonder is not that some druggists stoop to liquor selling but that more do not succumb to the temptations offered them by their "respectable" but thirsty fellow citizens.
>
> We therefore feel that a very good way to handle the prohibition problem, as far as the drug trade is concerned, is along the lines suggested by the Virginia association and by the Oregon druggist. When the people

> vote "dry," let them be parchedly dry as far as the drug store is concerned. Let them find loopholes, if they will, in the law passed by their votes, but let the druggists protect the fair name of pharmacy by preventing the "respectable" element from using our calling as a cloak to cover their tippling tendencies.

These words of 1915 apply I believe with equal force in 1924.

Turning to a direct discussion of the present-day aspects of the dispensing of liquor on prescriptions I can do no better than to begin by commending, to the careful attention of our members, the extremely able address given by our member, Mr. Ambrose Hunsberger, before the American Academy of Political and Social Science (*Am. J. Pharm.*, Nov. 1923, p. 820).

I cannot imagine a better résumé of the liquor problem as it applies today to the retail pharmacy than Mr. Hunsberger's calm and cool presentation of an ugly subject.

Turning, however, to the problem as it squarely faces us gathered here today, I will remind you of some of the recent incidents directly bearing upon the dispensing of liquor prescriptions by pharmacists. For the sake of brevity I will merely enumerate the steps, with references as to where details may be found:

1. The A. M. A. census as to medical value of whisky and brandy which was decided in the affirmative by a 51 per cent. vote (*Jl. A. M. A.*, 78, 210, 1922).
2. The decision of the medical members of the U. S. P. Committee on Revision that whisky and brandy monographs should be incorporated in U. S. P. X (*Dr. Circ.*, 68, 96, 1924).
3. The decision of the Supreme Court that beer was not a medicine since it was not in the Pharmacopœia; the implication of the report in the newspapers being that if whisky and brandy were pharmacopœial they would forthwith become medicaments (*Jour. A. M. A.*, 82, 2054, 1924).
4. The action taken at the 1924 meeting of the American Medical Association; the passage of a resolution expressing disapproval of "those portions of the National Prohibition Act which interfere with the proper relation between the physician and his patient in prescribing alcohol medicinally."

In contrast may I place in evidence the action of the A. Ph. A. as reflecting the opinion of the honest pharmacists of this country.

1. In 1921 President Packard pointed out that at that time only 22 per cent. of America's physicians had taken out prescribing permits. He advocated the establishment of governmental dispensaries for handling alcoholic liquors. This recommendation was passed by the unanimous vote of the Association.
2. In 1922 President Hilton again discussed the liquor nuisance and urged the A. Ph. A. to go on record opposing the filling of liquor prescriptions by pharmacists. The committee on president's address did not concur with the findings of the president.

As one of the members of the committee on president's address of 1922 I will publicly admit that I was unduly swayed by certain ingenious arguments that were presented to our committee at that time. Now realizing that in 1922 President Hilton was right and his committee on president's address was wrong:

I recommend that the American Pharmaceutical Association reaffirm the stand taken by it in 1921 (JOUR. A. PH. A., 10, 668, 1921) advocating the establishment of government agencies handling alcoholic liquors.

If American medicine has suddenly discovered that whisky and brandy are valuable medicaments, let the filth that has accompanied the liquor prescription business ever since the beginnings of prohibition in this country half a century ago, rest upon American medicine, upon the Prohibition Bureau and upon the sponsors of the Prohibition Bureau, the Anti-Saloon League, rather than upon our own calling, pharmacy.

D. SCIENTIFIC.

The record of the scientific achievements of the American Pharmaceutical Association are written where no man can erase them. Our PROCEEDINGS, our YEAR BOOKS and our JOURNAL furnish testimony upon which we rest our case.

Practically every scientific problem worthy of note in this address has been discussed in previous sheets, so at this time I need only say that in our National Formulary and Recipe Book committees, in our Scientific and Dispensing Sections, in our A. Ph. A. Research Funds and the grants awarded therefrom and in our Ebert Prize, to say nothing of National Conference on Pharmaceutical Research with which we are closely affiliated, the A. Ph. A. has at its disposal every needed agency to maintain its high prestige as the representative of the scientific side of pharmacy.

E. PROFESSIONAL AND COMMERCIAL.

On preceding pages I endeavored to show that pharmacy has the right to be considered a profession. And in making this contention I have no intention whatever of disproving that the chief occupation of a large majority of pharmacists is of commercial character. I see no incongruity in declaring for this dual nature of pharmacy. The American Pharmaceutical Association founded by retail pharmacists and by retail pharmacists only—in its earlier days hotly resenting intrusion by the few manufacturers of that day, by non-pharmaceutical scientists and by physicians—is no less interested in the commercial aspects of pharmacy in 1924 than it was in 1852. The presidential address of about 1900 manifested a feeling of alarm concerning our sister organization, the N. A. R. D., a feeling that now happily is a thing of the past.

I believe that the fine custom of joint meetings of the executive committees of the two organizations begun in 1922 has impressed the members of both committees that each association needs the other one; that instead of rivalry there is a genuine community of interests; that each is doing a specific work for the retail druggist that the other cannot perform. The professional and commercial aspects of pharmacy are afforded by the A. Ph. A. with admirable forums in the two sister sections on Dispensing and on Commercial Pharmacy. The Dispensing Section since its creation through the efforts of our lamented friend, Dr. Hynson, has been one of our liveliest parliamentary agencies. On the other hand there is no use in ignoring the fact that at times our Commercial Section has not functioned as it really should. There is no need to try to find the scape-goat upon which the fault can be placed, but I ask the business men here present to ask themselves why the Dispensing Section is continuously so flourishing and why the Commercial Section is intermittently languid. I have a notion that I pass on for what it is worth. I believe that the sporadic interest in the Commercial Section is due to the

fact that it is *supposedly conducted for the benefit of retail pharmacy only.* In all other divisions of our Association all types of pharmaceutical interests are represented. Why should that not be so in the Commercial Section? Why should not the Commercial Section become a genuine forum of commercial pharmacy in which accredited delegates from our drug trade organizations, manufacturing, wholesaling and retailing, may freely express their views to the benefit of all branches of pharmacy? I can even imagine a successful and unintermittent handling of the Commercial Section by a steering committee consisting of one representative of each of our national drug trade associations.

This is a mere suggestion made by a visionary professor. Think it over and see whether the practical men present may not be able to whip it into practical shape.

F. INSTITUTIONAL.

This heading opens a new vista which points the way to a field of endeavor which the American Pharmaceutical Association may take into possession if she only will. What I have said up to now has been of the past and the present. What I say in this chapter will be largely of the future.

Institutional means more than the transactions of a mere organization. Lytton Strachy wittily says that in her later years, Victoria was more than a queen, she was an institution. The Christian Church means more than a collection of red-capped cardinals on one hand and of black-coated parsons on the other; it is an agency that has been functioning for the benefit of mankind since the days of Apostles. The profession of medicine means more than men who can cure a fever or remove an appendix; it is a calling that for over 3000 years has attracted men to the service of humanity. What American pharmacy needs is an institution and that institution is at hand in the form of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

To the institutional side of the A. Ph. A. of the past its publications bear eloquent testimony. But that is merely the beginning.

Many of us have lamented the splitting off from the A. Ph. A. of certain pharmaceutic groups, beginning just fifty years ago with the organization of the National Wholesale Druggists Association. Many have said that in surrendering these groups the A. Ph. A. has deliberately destroyed just so many fields of usefulness. With this view I can in no way agree.

To consider one purely mechanical phase of the situation, to have our A. Ph. A. embracing all eight of our other national pharmaceutical organizations would mean an unwieldy body the annual convention of which (assuming the work was properly coördinated) would occupy at least two or three weeks. Moreover each offshoot from the A. Ph. A. has meant the creation of an agency especially designed to advance the personal interests of the members of that particular group; interests that are at times at variance with those of other pharmaceutical groups.

Such special national organizations have been of enormous value to their individual members and in truth this very practical service to their individual members has more than once brought such organizations into public disfavor. That such national organizations are needed for special service of certain classes of pharmacy is obvious; that such organizations should feel the need for an All-

Pharmacy Institution is equally obvious. And in the American Pharmaceutical Association we have already in successful operation the All-Pharmacy Institution to which we can all belong. And what will be the special function of the A. Ph. A. in the future?

1. An organization of which the non-pharmaceutical public, legislators, governmental officials and editors, will say "Here is an association representing the legitimate interests of combined pharmacy and not the special interests of any one class.
2. An organization where the representatives of all state associations will consider the legislative interests not of one state as against another but of all states striving to serve the pharmaceutical interests of all humanity.
3. An organization where representatives of all of the business interests in pharmacy may foregather in the Commercial Section for discussion, not of the selfish interests of any one group but of the best way to smooth out differences that may exist between various groups.
4. An organization where all branches of pharmacy may discuss in the Legislative Section such legislation that will be for the benefit of all rather than for the selfish interests of any one group. I have no doubt that if this ideal is literally followed, if our Legislative Section becomes a place where accredited delegates from our national associations convene for serious business rather than for mere debates, the National Drug Trade Conference will eventually become an integral part of the A. Ph. A.
5. An organization where all types of pharmaceutical scientists will meet in our Scientific Section, not merely for the reading of papers but also for the discussion of plans for the tangible encouragement of research. I can even foresee the closest possible consociation between our Scientific Section, the National Conference on Pharmaceutical Research and the National Research Council.
6. An organization possessing funds ample to properly back the admirable publicity work of the present Drug Trade Board of Public Information, a factor in our pharmaceutical life, the importance of which is faintly realized by the rank and file of American pharmacy.
7. An organization that presents to the public the All-Pharmacy Institution that is the essential factor in obtaining the proper public recognition of pharmacy, an institution possessing wide publicity connections, an institution furnishing to the world an adequate scientific literature, an institution that possesses adequate material facilities to impress the public with the fact that pharmacy is a truly great calling.

The attainment of this last aim is now within our reach in our

PHARMACY HEADQUARTERS.

From Chairman Dunning of our Drive Committee we will soon learn of the extremely gratifying results of our Headquarters Campaign. I will merely say that as I write we have received in pledges $275,000, and that the campaign is still going strong; since $115,000 more is reported but not yet received at the Drive Headquarters. Too much praise cannot be given to our Campaign Committee and notably to Messrs. Dunning and Newcomb. Delightful have been some of the responses to our appeal both from generous donors and from energetic district chairmen. Most gratifying have been the contributions of pharmacists who up to now have not been members of the American Pharmaceutical Association but

who have become interested in the offer of one year's membership upon the basis of a minimum subscription of $25.00.

But the work is not over. On the basis of individual rather than corporation subscriptions, while non-members of the A. Ph. A. have contributed $175,000 only 1200 out of our 4000 A. Ph. A. members have subscribed, their total subscription being only $50,000. What is more serious is that while certain sections have made magnificent responses, from other sections the responses have been almost negligible. Comparisons are odious but I will at least say that if the individual druggists of Minnesota contributed $15,562, and of Maryland $12,642, the individual druggists of the more populous states should contribute many times more than those amounts; that if one retail pharmacist in a certain city of 300,000 inhabitants could personally persuade 50 of his colleagues to subscribe $2750, the committees in some of the larger cities should be able to show better results than are now recorded.

So let us all apply ourselves to this great task. Let us attain our half-million or even more.

CONCLUSION.

In this address I have said enough and perhaps more than enough. For its voluminousness, however, blame the wonderful and varied activities of this, our great Association, rather than its president.

At present we are trying an important experiment in reorganization. It is a time when we had better try out the new plan rather than to suggest new things. For this reason I have made only three specific recommendations in this address. These recommendations I leave with you, knowing from long experience that the sober judgment of the Association in convention assembled is the best test of the value of the opinions of its president.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The report of the Committee on President's Address was made at a later session; however, for convenient reference it is included here. Those constituting the committee were as follows: Jeannot Hostmann, Chairman; D. B. R. Johnson, Fred A. Meissner, Theodore D. Wetterstroem, Ambrose Hunsberger, George Judisch, and B. L. Maltbie.

The first recommendation made by President Arny in his address proposed "that beginning at this 1924 meeting the first order of business of the final session of the Association be the awarding of prizes and the installation of officers, said functions not to take more than thirty minutes."

The Committee concurred, stating that the methods suggested by the President would add dignity to the awarding of the Ebert Prize and the Research Grant as well as the installation ceremonies.—The report was adopted.

Recommendation two reads as follows: "I recommend that the Committee on Publication be authorized to proceed to a speedy publication of the Receipe Book, this authorization to include the securing of the proper person to perform the editorial work needed to convert the report of the Committee on Recipe Book into the finished volume."—The committee concurred in the recommendation and, after discussion, the report of the Committee was adopted.

Recommendation three reads: "I recommend that the American Pharmaceutical Association reaffirm the stand taken by it in 1921 (JOURNAL OF THE A. PH. A., Volume 10, 1921, p. 668) advocating the establishment of Government agencies for handling alcoholic liquors.—

The Committee reported that careful consideration had been given to the recommendation but definitely concluded that it is questionable whether a so-called dispensing system might not

bring with it still more unsatisfactory conditions and, therefore, did not concur in the President's recommendation.—

After considerable discussion the report of the Committee was adopted, and this concluded consideration of the President's recommendations. He also presented five suggestions which the Committee on Resolutions reported on.

The first resolution of the Committee on the suggestions stated:—

"*Resolved*, that the Council be directed to utilize the income from the Centennial Fund for the striking off of a medal to be known as the Centennial Medal to be awarded annually or otherwise for meritorious work along special pharmaceutical research lines," and the second, "*Resolved*, that Committee on Pharmaceutical Research shall be charged with the details of the awarding of said medal." After considerable discussion the matter embodied in the two resolutions was referred to the Council for action.

Relative to the four other suggestions made by the President referring to the Ebert Legacy Fund, the Ebert Prize, Bringing the YEAR BOOK up to date and the Scope of the American Pharmaceutical Association, the Committee reported that they gave these suggestions careful consideration but did not think it wise to act upon them.

COÖPERATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL AND MEDICAL ASSOCIATIONS RELATIVE TO LEGISLATION.

Virginia Pharmaceutical Association, by resolution, has asked physicians to coöperate in the enforcement of the Volstead Act. Part of the resolution reads:

"Resolved by The Virginia Pharmaceutical Association in convention assembled that we hereby request the earnest and conscientious cooperation of the physicians of the state to the end that the letter and spirit of the Volstead Act be strictly observed and enforced, and thus let Virginia say to the world that we, upon whom rests the responsibility of supplying these much-sought remedial agents, stand 'four square' for a careful and conscientious observance of the provisions of law to the end that abuses shall be stopped."

The Ohio Pharmaceutical Association passed resolutions commending the present medical licensing board and opposed "special boards to license cults."

The Oregon Pharmaceutical Association passed resolutions expressing opposition to a measure which seeks to grant special privileges to a cult of healers. These actions are indicative of the attitude of pharmacists throughout the country and, doubtless, related actions have been taken by other state associations. It is very much easier to prevent the passage of laws than to repeal them. Practice of the healing art requires education and training which cannot be acquired by home study and without adequate preliminary education. Cooperation of pharmaceutical and medical societies and associations is helpful, if not essential, for success in legislation pertaining to medicine and pharmacy—the coöperation should be genuine.

OTHERS WILL FOLLOW THE RESEARCH WORKERS OF TO-DAY.

President Samuel W. Stratton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology recently said in an address that "progress in research may be compared to that of an explorer who finds himself confronted with a range of mountains. Seen from a distance only, the elevation impresses him, details do not stand out. The long succession of valley after ridge and ridge after valley is not apparent; when nearer the range, the foothills obscure the view of all beyond. The traveller toiling over rocks through dense growths or over swift streams is pressed on and on in spite of them, regardless of fatigue, in the desire to reach what appears to be the top. This accomplished he is confronted with a greater and more difficult height to overcome, and as if nature were trying to bar the way, finds a valley to descend before beginning the next climb. Many repetitions of this may be necessary before passing the range. So it is with the investigator. He may never reach more than the top of the first foothills in his particular field of research; he knows that others will follow over the trails that he has blazed, who will push on higher and higher until this invisible or unknown range of facts has been explored. He knows also that the landmarks he leaves for those who come after will be disregarded if found misplaced, and his efforts discredited."

THE PERMANENCE OF TINCTURE OF IODINE, U. S. P.*

BY D. M. COPLEY.

Due to numerous inquiries as to the permanence of Tincture of Iodine, U. S. P., under various conditions, a research was undertaken to determine in an exact manner the stability of this Tincture when subjected to many common conditions of storage and use.

There has undoubtedly been much work done along this line, as every manufacturer of the Tincture would have occasion frequently to check up old lots or returned material. However, I have been unable to find any reports of a systematic study of this nature. That there is some confusion concerning the subject is shown by the number of inquiries received with reference to it.

Several liters of Tincture of Iodine were made up, the ingredients being carefully prepared in order to eliminate the possibility of impurities affecting the product. The iodine was of U. S. P. quality carefully purified by two further sublimations. The potassium iodide was U. S. P. in every respect. The alcohol was the commercial 95% grain alcohol, redistilled in the laboratory. The finished Tincture when assayed by the U. S. P. method contained 4.97 grams of potassium iodide per 100 cc. and 6.99 grams of iodine per 100 cc.

This Tincture was then packaged in thirty bottles of four ounces' capacity each. Amber and flint glass bottles were selected as they are the ones ordinarily met with in commercial use. Cork, rubber and glass stoppers were used in equal proportion. No special care was used in selecting the bottles or stoppers, the ordinary commercial grade of all being used so that the packaging conditions would not differ from those common to manufacturing procedure.

The samples for observation were bottled as follows: amber glass, full and half full of the Tincture and stoppered with cork, rubber and glass stoppers; also flint glass, full and half full, and stoppered as above. The glass stoppers were ground to fit the bottles, but were not greased or sealed in. The cork and rubber stoppers were of the extra long type. The half filled bottles were an elaboration of the original scheme and were employed to study the effect of an air space above the Tincture of Iodine such as is found when oversized bottles are used or when a stock bottle of large size is kept and the smaller dispensing bottles filled from it at intervals.

These thirty sample bottles were then divided into three groups of ten bottles each, each group containing similar bottles representing the different types of glass and stoppers, and each containing corresponding filled and half filled bottles. One group was stored near a window where it was exposed to direct light throughout the day and to sunlight for about two hours daily upon sunny days. Another group was stored in a dark room. Both of these groups were subjected to the usual fluctuations of room temperature. The third group was placed in a refrigerator and shielded from the light. In this way a number of commercial types of packaging and conditions of storage were duplicated as closely as possible on a small scale.

These samples were allowed to stand undisturbed for three months and were then assayed for iodine by the U. S. P. method. They were then stored away again as before and allowed to stand for three months more, at which time they were again assayed and the research discontinued.

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* Scientific Section, A. Ph. A., Buffalo meeting, 1924.

Every effort was made to obtain accurate results upon assay. Standardized glassware was used throughout, the sodium thiosulphate solution was carefully standardized, and all temperatures were uniformly controlled.

These results of the analyses at the end of the first three months were marked by their close agreement in most cases and some rather wide differences in others. Considering first the group of rubber-stoppered bottles, it was found that no change had occurred in any of them. The fact that some bottles were amber and some white glass and that some were full and some half full made no difference. Neither did the conditions of storage such as light and dark and warmth and cold affect the Tinctures.

As stated earlier, the Tincture when bottled contained 6.99 grams of iodine per 100 cc. The assay of the contents of these rubber-stoppered bottles at the end of three months varied from 6.99 grams to 7.02 grams of iodine per 100 cc., a difference of only 0.03 gram which is well within the limits of experimental error. Most of them assayed 6.99 and 7.00 grams per 100 cc. At the end of six months no change had taken place, the results of the assays almost duplicating those obtained at the end of three months.

The results obtained from the Tincture stored in cork-stoppered bottles were very similar to the above. They ranged from 6.98 grams to 7.01 grams of iodine per 100 cc. of Tincture, the variation of 0.03 gram being attributed to experimental error. The Tinctures were all clear and in perfect physical condition. The stoppers were stained but not injured. Here, too, no appreciable changes were found at the end of six months.

The analysis of the Tincture in the glass-stoppered bottles at the end of three months showed some unexpected results. Each bottle showed an increase in iodine strength, the assays ranging from 7.03 grams to 7.31 grams of iodine per 100 cc. The filled bottles gave somewhat higher results, averaging 7.14 grams of iodine per 100 cc., than those which were only half filled and which averaged 7.11 grams of iodine per 100 cc. The results at the end of six months showed still greater changes varying from 7.10 grams to 7.55 grams of iodine per 100 cc. These were the extremes, all of the rest of this group assaying about 7.30 grams of iodine per 100 cc. Upon investigation in an effort to explain these results, it was found that the Tincture of Iodine had exercised its faculty for creeping and had forced its way between the stoppers and the necks of the bottles in spite of the fact that each stopper was ground to fit its individual bottle. There were deposits of crystallized potassium iodide around the stoppers at the top of the bottle necks, and careful manipulation of the stoppers showed a large number of grains of potassium iodide between the stopper and the neck of the bottle. The Tincture of Iodine seemed to have penetrated between the stoppers and the bottle necks and to have lifted the stoppers a slight distance. This is borne out by the fact that the stoppers were all loose, although they were originally placed in the bottles rather firmly. If the ground glass stoppers had been freely greased before being placed in the bottles or had been sealed in place they would undoubtedly have been fully as satisfactory as the cork or rubber stoppers. However, it is not a practice to grease ground-glass stoppers in the commercial bottling of fluids, and as these tests were designed to duplicate practical working conditions, tests using greased ground-glass stoppers in sample bottles were not carried out. When glass stoppers are securely sealed in place by a composition wax, there can be no question as to their efficiency.

Parallel with this investigation of bottling and storage conditions, a similar study was made to determine the stability and permanence of Tincture of Iodine when subjected to the conditions under which it is ordinarily used. Three one-pint bottles, two amber and one flint, were filled with the original Tincture, assaying 6.99 grams of iodine per 100 cc. Two of these pint bottles, one each of amber and white, were closed with rubber stoppers. The other pint bottle, amber with a rather narrow neck, was allowed to remain open. These were stored in a cupboard, at room temperature, which was frequently opened admitting light and air. The intention was to duplicate the condition found in a physician's office or hospital dispensary. To carry out this parallel further the rubber stoppers were removed from the bottles daily, the contents agitated gently and the stoppers allowed to remain out for five minutes. The unstoppered bottle was not agitated as this was intended to represent a stock bottle from which the stopper had been left out accidentally or had blown out as sometimes happens in hot weather.

Samples taken from the Tincture packaged in these three pint bottles were assayed every week, the same precautions for accuracy being taken as were taken for the analysis of the first series. These analyses were continued weekly for twenty-eight weeks. The samples withdrawn each week corresponded to the gradual use of the Tincture under actual conditions of use.

The results obtained indicate clearly that Tincture of Iodine is reasonably permanent under the ordinary conditions of use. The Tincture in the pint amber bottle which was stoppered except for five minutes daily slowly increased in strength from 6.99 grams of iodine per 100 cc. to 7.07 grams per 100 cc. The Tincture packaged in the white glass bottle under the same conditions increased from 6.99 grams to 7.14 grams of iodine per 100 cc. For several weeks at the start the increase in iodine content was very slight, the rapidity of evaporation increasing as the surface of the contents of the bottles became lower and the air space above the liquid increased. Another factor which may have influenced the rate of evaporation was temperature. The tests were started in January and ended in August. The average temperature of the room in which the samples were stored was undoubtedly lower during the winter months than during the summer months, and the more rapid increase in the rate of evaporation with the consequent increase in iodine content of the Tincture became more pronounced as the summer advanced.

The Tincture in the bottle left open all of the time increased rapidly and with almost mathematical precision from 6.99 grams of iodine per 100 cc. to 8.62 grams. It required eight weeks to reach the U. S. P. high limit. A coating of potassium iodide formed upon the neck of the bottle which gradually increased until at the end of the investigation it had made fair progress toward closing the neck of the bottle.

Another short series of tests was carried out to determine the permanence of Tincture of Iodine when a large surface is exposed to the air. Sometimes when considerable of the Tincture is to be used, as in the sterilization of a large skin area prior to an operation, the Tincture is poured into a tray into which the gauze or cotton sponges can be dipped. To duplicate these conditions five hundred cubic centimeters of the Tincture were made up and poured into a circular porcelain dish about seven inches in diameter and an inch deep. This was allowed to stand exposed at room temperature, 80° Fahrenheit, and was assayed every two hours. The original

assay of the Tincture was 6.95 grams of iodine per 100 cc. In two hours evaporation had caused it to increase to 7.43 grams; in four hours to 7.97 grams, in six hours to 8.71 grams, and in eight hours to 9.42 grams. The next morning, twenty-four hours after starting the test, the iodine content had increased to 13.12 grams of iodine per 100 cc.

A rather futile attempt was made to determine the concentration of iodine in Tincture of Iodine necessary to produce a superficial iodine burn when applied in the ordinary manner to the skin. It was found, however, that different people varied so widely in susceptibility that no specific or even general figures can be given. Light-haired and fair-skinned people are the least resistant, in two instances the Tincture of U. S. P. strength being sufficient to cause a distinct burn with peeling of the skin. On the other hand, a certain subject with a skin which was highly resistant was able to stand a concentration of twice that of the U. S. P. without appreciable ill effects.

The conclusions to be drawn from the above investigations are evident:

First—Tincture of Iodine, U. S. P. may be safely stored for six months, and presumably for a much longer time under most of the ordinary conditions of packaging and storage. Either flint or amber glass is satisfactory and good cork or rubber stoppers insure perfect seals. Glass stoppers under the conditions of the test are not satisfactory although they undoubtedly would be satisfactory if coated with vaseline or sealed in place. It is not necessary that the bottles be full, as a small air chamber above the liquid exerts no appreciable effect.

Second—Tincture of Iodine may also be used for a long period of time from a small bottle without any great danger although there will be a gradual increase in iodine strength. It is not advisable to use directly from a large bottle, as the extended time required for its use could easily result in a concentration of iodine too high for safety. It is much better to fill the frequently used small bottle from the larger stock bottle, keeping the large bottle tightly closed as much as possible.

Third—If a bottle of Tincture of Iodine has been left standing open for any length of time, that is, for longer than a few days, it will increase rapidly in iodine concentration and should be assayed and adjusted before use.

Fourth—If Tincture of Iodine is poured into a tray for more convenient use it should not be allowed to stand for longer than two hours at the most as evaporation is rapid and within two hours the percentage of iodine is considerably increased. This is under ordinary conditions of summer temperature, and using a small tray about seven inches in diameter.

Fifth—The susceptibility of a patient to Tincture of Iodine is by no means a measure of the concentration of iodine in the Tincture, as persons vary so greatly in resistance that there is within reasonable limits no parallel between individual susceptibility and the strength of the Tincture.

In general then, it may be stated that under the common conditions of storage and use, Tincture of Iodine U. S. P. is very permanent, and there need be no apprehension as to its use except when through accident or other cause the Tincture has been unduly exposed to the air.

RESEARCH LABORATORY OF THE
NORWICH PHARMACAL COMPANY.

ANTHRAQUINONE CONTENT OF WORMY RHUBARB.*

BY A. A. MAIER AND C. W. BALLARD.

Supplies of rhubarb showing the effects of insect attack are occasionally received and the question regarding the therapeutic activity of such material was raised by a dealer. His query was based upon the proposition that wormy belladonna root and aconite frequently contain relatively more alkaloid than sound materials owing to the fact that starch is consumed by the insect. Reasoning from this argument and if this condition obtains in rhubarb, wormy material should be more active therapeutically than sound drug. The use of materials showing the effects of insect attack is rightly prohibited by the U. S. Pharmacopœia and National Formulary. That such materials can be and are used for the extraction of alkaloids is admitted, but when so used practically all possibilities of insect contamination in the finished product are eliminated. Whether or not the same would hold for galenical preparations manufactured from wormy rhubarb is an open question. Undoubtedly there is danger in too freely admitting wormy materials for manufacturing purposes and in each instance permission should be withheld until it can be conclusively demonstrated that all traces of insect contamination are removed during manufacture.

The rhubarbs used in this work were examined microscopically (by C. W. Ballard) and chemically (by A. A. Maier). As the chief point in question was the determination of therapeutic activity as indicated by the anthraquinone content of the wormy material, the chemical examinations were more extensive than the microscopical.

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION.

Sample A.—This represented a commercial sample of whole sound root and was used for comparison purposes. Microexamination of this sample showed the usual histological characters of rhubarb root and showed no evidences of insect attack.

Sample B.—This sample represents a shipment which was rejected because of insect infection. While fragments of the root showed numerous borings they were fairly firm and the fracture was but slightly different from sound root. The powdered sample is dark orange-brown in color and within the color range of sound rhubarb. Microscopical examination of this powder showed insect webbing and fragments of insects. It contains smaller amounts of starch and larger amounts of fibrovascular tissues, parenchyma and calcium oxalate crystals than a normal sample.

Sample C.—This lot represents those portions of Shipment B in which insect infection was most marked. The color of the powdered material is a dark orange-brown and but little different from the color of Sample B. Microscopical examination showed still further reduction in the amounts of starch and increase in the amounts of fibrovascular tissues, parenchyma and calcium oxalate crystals than noted in connection with Sample B.

Sample D.—This sample of rhubarb was obtained from the college drug collection, being a museum exhibit to show the ravages of insects. It was so com-

* Scientific Section, A. Ph. A., Buffalo meeting, 1924.

pletely worm-eaten that it crumbled upon the slightest pressure. The powdered material was of a dull brown color and of fibrous texture. Microscopical examination showed large amounts of insect remains and webbing. This sample showed the same characters as Sample C, merely differing in degree—starch being still further diminished and the fibrovascular elements, parenchyma and crystals, being greater in amount.

Sample E.—This material represents the dust deposited in the jar containing Sample D. It was a fine powder of very dark brown color. Microscopical examination showed that it consisted almost entirely of insect remains. Moderate amounts of the characteristic calcium oxalate crystals of rhubarb were present together with very few starch grains and but traces of the other tissue elements.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION.

This work consists in assaying material in various stages of worm infestation by the gravimetric method of Vanderkleed, for anthraquinone content. The samples ranged from sound to completely worm-eaten material. The following table shows the anthraquinone percentages found in the above samples:

Sample.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
1st	1.45	2.48	1.30	1.04	0.98
2nd	1.25	2.29	1.05	1.12	1.09
Average	1.35	2.38	1.17	1.08	1.03

Administration of 0.5-gram doses of whole wormy rhubarb root and similar quantities of particularly wormy portions of such a root gave greater laxative effects than 0.5-gram doses of a sound rhubarb root. It has been noticed that the whole wormy root possesses greater laxative properties than selected wormy parts.

From this experience it would appear that the insect attack causes a relative increase in anthraquinone content. The extent of this increase is subject to great variation but it was noted that there is a limit in insect infection beyond which there is a diminishing of the anthraquinone content. After this turning point it is probable that changes incidental to decomposition play a part in the apparent loss of anthraquinones. However, the laxative properties seem never to be entirely lost even in very old and wormy materials.

In work of this kind comparisons should be restricted to the same variety because of the great variation in oxymethylanthraquinone content in different commercial grades. Tschirch and Heuberger have found this to range from 1.2% to 3.3% and state that a variety may be recognized by its percentage.[1]

One may ask the old question as to what the active principle of rhubarb really is. Tschirch and Heuberger claimed that it contains no resin, the purgative action being due to anthraglucosides and derivatives (meaning that the constituents are emodin, rehin and chrysophanic acid.[2] This the writer believes to be correct.

Tschirch's colorimetric and Vanderkleed's assay schemes were found to have the faults of any "shake out" method. In addition, the color comparisons should be made within two or three days after extraction as precipitation and destruction of the cherry-red color occur upon standing. Also, in Vanderkleed's method in

[1] *Proc. A. Ph. A.*, 52, 658, 1904.
[2] *Ibid.*, 51, 733, 1903.

the final extraction, great care must be taken to exclude sulphuric acid from the residue since very small amounts will, after concentration by the evaporation, destroy the residue.

It is evident that an improved method of assay or standardization for rhubarb root would be a means of eliminating unfit material and of securing a drug of uniform therapeutic activity.

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TOXIC PROPERTIES OF DIETHYLPHTHALATE.

BY OTTO M. SMITH.

In an excellent paper on diethylphthalate,* Handy and Hoyt mention one experiment to show its toxic properties. The following tests show that this ester has little or no toxic properties.

A number of white rats were given *per ora* doses up to 0.5% of their body weight. The larger doses caused considerable pain, weakness and great distress for a period of ten or twelve hours; after about twenty-four hours the behavior of the animals was normal. A female rat was given 0.5% of her body weight twice while pregnant, the last time a week before delivery, yet she gave birth to a normal litter of young and all were healthy animals.

To one-year old leghorn pullets doses up to 1.5% of the body weight were administered *per ora*. The birds were not as badly affected as the rats. About six hours after feeding they showed the effect of the ester in being unable to walk but after twelve hours they were normal again. Nothing was gained by increasing the dose as the oil was excreted unchanged.

Apparently the oil is but slightly absorbed by the skin and the portion that goes into the body has little action. Laborers manufacturing diethylphthalate have their hands in the oil and their clothes saturated, in places, for days at a time and notice no effect whatsoever. One case in particular was that of a worker repairing a still who had spilled on his back hot oil sufficient to saturate his under- and outer-shirt. He worked the whole day in this condition without any irritation, nor was he affected in any way as far as he could ascertain.

But when brought into contact with the mucous membranes as of the eyes and mouth especially in the presence of alcohol a very severe burning, fiery sensation is produced for some time or until the oil is removed. Only the slightest inflammation or redness is produced, and this disappears immediately on the removal of the oil.

These experiments indicate that diethylphthalate present in denatured alcohol has no deleterious action on the skin and is probably non-toxic to humans.

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* JOUR. A. PH. A., pp. 600–609 and 702–710.

AN AID IN THE BIOLOGIC ASSAY OF CANNABIS PREPARATIONS.

BY BENJAMIN WHITE AND JOSEPH CIANCIARULO.

Anyone who has performed biologic assays of cannabis preparations is familiar with the difficulty of determining the various degrees of muscular incoördination produced by borderline doses of the drug. The present Pharmacopœial method specifies that an average dose of a standard preparation should so disturb the dog's power of coördination that, during the second hour following the oral administration of the drug, the animal will manifest a slight swaying of the body, or some ataxia when it runs about. While there is a considerable variation in the susceptibility of different dogs to cannabis, there are other circumstances which make it difficult to determine to what extent the animal is actually affected. The appetite of the dog, his friendliness to the observer, and his reaction to his surroundings all tend to mask minimum effects. An alert, hungry and friendly dog will overcome a partial loss of muscular control, which would be plainly noticeable in a sluggish or sulky animal. Furthermore the surroundings in which the dog is observed will affect different dogs to varying degrees.

A sharp end-point, that is, the least degree of muscular incoördination that can be definitely noted, is greatly to be desired, because it would add to the accuracy of the assay. In order to achieve such an end-point it was felt that it might be possible to train dogs to perform some muscular feat, so that the minimum effects of the drug would be manifest while the influence of environment would be diminished. This idea led to training the test animal to stand or walk on its hind legs when offered some tempting morsel of food. This simple means has greatly facilitated the assay of cannabis preparations and it is reported here in the hope that it may be of value to others.

The method used was the one specified in the Ninth Edition of the United States Pharmacopœia. The animal was a female mongrel fox-terrier weighing about 7 kilos. The dog was trained to stand on its hind legs, to maintain this position and to walk erect when offered raw meat. The dog was always fasted for twenty-four hours and weighed before each test. The drug was administered orally in gelatin capsules. In all the tests reported the same preparation of fluidextract of *Cannabis sativa*, U. S. P. IX, was used. This preparation had been used for six months as a standard in other cannabis assays and its potency had been accurately determined. During the experiment the animal was kept alone in a quiet room, and observations were made every half-hour.

When a reacting dose of the drug was given, the first symptoms observed were those of mild excitation. At this stage it would eagerly stand erect or jump for the proffered meat. Later, as the effect of the drug became more pronounced, the dog would make an eager but unsuccessful attempt to stand erect and later its efforts became more and more listless. Sometimes during the latter part of this stage it was necessary to coax the dog to induce it to make any effort to arise. These effects would usually wear off during the third hour. With larger doses, the dog, after passing more rapidly through these stages, would become lethargic and show no desire for food if any effort were required to secure it.

Incoördination was considered to be established when the dog was unable to stand erect.

The results of a number of experiments are shown in the following table:

No. of assay.	Date of assay.	Weight of animal in kilos.	Dose per kilo in cc.	Total dose administered in cc.	Results.
1	Jan. 24	6.78	0.040	0.27	Positive
2	Jan. 31	6.48	0.030	0.19	Positive
3	Feb. 7	6.35	0.020	0.13	Negative
4	Feb. 11	6.61	0.0295	0.20	Positive
5	Feb. 18	6.72	0.0250	0.17	Negative
6	Feb. 21	6.41	0.0270	0.18	Negative
7	Feb. 28	6.15	0.0285	0.18	Negative
8	Mar. 20	6.54	0.0290	0.18	Positive
9	Mar. 27	6.81	0.0280	0.19	Negative
10	Mar. 31	7.37	0.0290	0.22	Positive
11	Apr. 3	6.69	0.0290	0.20	Positive
12	Apr. 7	6.74	0.0290	0.20	Positive
13	Apr. 17	7.15	0.0285	0.20	Negative
14	Apr. 21	7.03	0.0290	0.20	Negative
15	Apr. 24	7.03	0.0295	0.20	Negative
16	Apr. 28	7.06	0.030	0.21	Negative
17	May 5	6.92	0.030	0.20	Positive

The animal after a succession of doses of the preparation administered at short intervals developed a certain temporary tolerance, but when the interval was again lengthened to one week, the tolerance apparently wore off.

These experiments seem to show that a more definite end-point in the determination of muscular incoördination, and, therefore, a more exact estimation of the effective dose of cannabis preparations, can be determined by this method than the one in the Pharmacopœia.

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SWEETENING EFFECT OF AMMONIA ON FLUIDEXTRACT OF LICORICE.*

BY F. F. BERG.

Independent investigations conducted during the last few years have quite conclusively shown that the use of ammonia in the extraction or preparation of fluidextract or extract of licorice is not only unnecessary but that it produces undesirable effects of gelatinization and precipitation.

By eliminating ammonia, the preparation, from a standpoint of physical elegance, was undoubtedly improved and manufacturing difficulties removed, but some doubt was entertained as to the effect the elimination of ammonia would have on the taste.

In order to observe if ammonia added to fluidextract of licorice aided in producing a sweeter or better tasting preparation, the following experiments were made:

To each of three 50-cc. quantities of fluidextract licorice was added ammonia water 28%—0.25 cc., 0.5 cc., and 1 cc., respectively.

These 3 samples, together with a sample of the same fluidextract to which no ammonia had been added, were marked arbitrarily and submitted to several people with request that they express their preference as to flavor or taste.

* Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing, A. Ph. A., Buffalo meeting, 1924.

A striking contrast to the usual attempt to obtain reliable opinion on organoleptic properties resulted, the unanimous opinion being that no one was better than another.

As a further test, the same samples were diluted with water to obtain a 1–10 dilution, and submitted to other individuals for taste. The opinion obtained on the diluted product substantiated the former expression on undiluted fluidextract.

On this basis it is concluded that ammonia does not enhance the taste value of a fluidextract of licorice.

In passing, it may be interesting to note that the degree of precipitation in the above-prepared samples is directly proportional to the amount of ammonia added.

LABORATORIES OF E. R. SQUIBB & SONS,
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AN EXPERIMENT IN EXTRACTION.*

BY E. F. KELLY AND JOHN C. KRANTZ, JR.

INTRODUCTION.

The purpose of these experiments is to determine whether or not the method named by the authors, the displacement method, can be used advantageously in the process of extraction. This method has for its aim the obtaining of an increased amount of extractive with the use of a decreased amount of menstruum, without the application of heat. The method depends upon the use of a long column percolator, small in diameter, through which ordinary percolation reaches its maximum efficiency and, further, assuming that after twenty-five per cent. of percolate is collected (considering now the preparation of fluidextracts), the next seventy-five per cent. is partly saturated with extractive matter and, therefore, capable of becoming more saturated by repercolation through the same drug.

The details of the displacement process follow those given by the Pharmacopœia in the manufacture of fluidextracts, so far as packing and maceration are concerned; however, the stratum of menstruum above the column of drug is reduced to a minimum. Twenty-five per cent. of the percolate is collected and set aside as a reserve, then three portions of 25 cc. each are collected and considered as stronger percolates 1, 2, 3, respectively. The drug now contains weaker percolates 1, 2, 3 and a total of 100% percolate has been collected. Stronger percolate No. 1 is now poured slowly upon the surface of the column of drug, allowing one portion to become completely absorbed before adding the next; thus 25% of weak percolate is forced out of the drug and collected as weak percolate No. 1. Likewise stronger percolates No. 2 and No. 3 are made to displace weaker percolates No. 2 and No. 3 and the drug now contains all of the stronger percolate, which is assumed to be unsaturated and, therefore, capable of further extracting the drug. This strong percolate is displaced by adding weaker portions Nos. 1, 2, 3, respectively, and collecting the strong percolate displaced corresponding to 75% of the drug. This percolate is added to the reserve and thus 1 cc. of percolate is obtained for each gram of drug used.

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* Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing, A. Ph. A., Buffalo meeting, 1924.

EXPERIMENTAL.

The following drugs were subjected to this process in the fineness of powder as designated by the Pharmacopœia and the column of drug in the percolator was ten times higher than the diameter of its cross-section.

1. Belladonna leaves—Percentage yield, 72.1%.
2. Aconite root—Percentage yield, 55%.
3. Podophyllum root—Percentage yield, 69%.

The average percentage yield from the three drugs representing a number of extractions is 65.3%, which was far lower than anticipated by the writers. Using belladonna leaves as an example, experiments were carried out to establish an efficiency relationship between the displacement process and the present official method for preparing fluidextracts; and also to determine if possible the phase of cell extraction which prevented the displacement method from developing a higher efficiency.

Fifty grams of belladonna leaves assaying 0.319% of mydriatic alkaloids were percolated until exhausted with diluted alcohol. The extraction required 210 cc. of menstruum. To percolate the same quantity of drug by the displacement process, it required from 150 to 156 cc. of menstruum. The pharmacopœial fluidextract contained all of the alkaloids from the drug, whereas the residual menstruum in the drug after the completion of the displacement process showed that alkaloids were still present. Of the four fluidextracts prepared by the displacement process, the highest yield was 0.23%. Assuming it possible to repeat this optimum experiment by carefully regulating the conditions of percolation, we have the following proportion

$$0.23 : 0.319 :: 153 : x \qquad x = 211 \text{ cc.}$$

It would follow, using the foregoing proportion as a basis, that the amount of menstruum necessary to completely extract the drug by the displacement process, is practically the same as that used in simple percolation.

The next series of experiments were carried out in the following manner. Three fluidextracts of belladonna leaves were prepared by the pharmacopœial method; it required an average of 190 to 200 cc. of menstruum to completely extract three 50-Gm. samples of this drug. The drug contained 0.319% of alkaloids, hence 50 Gm. of the drug contained 0.00319×50 or 0.1595 Gm. of alkaloids.

One part of atropine is the chemical equivalent of 1.122 parts of the sulphate crystallizing with one molecule of water of hydration. It seemed therefore reasonable, as the belladonna alkaloids are isomeric compounds, to assume that 0.1595×1.122 or 0.1789 Gm. of atropine sulphate would be a fair representation of the amount of alkaloids naturally present in 50 Gm. of the drug.

The marc obtained from fifty grams of the drug was dried, and the atropine sulphate, carefully weighed, was dissolved in 10 cc. of alcohol and this alcoholic solution carefully distributed through the drug and allowed to evaporate. The impregnated marc was prepared for percolation and as far as possible the conditions were kept constant. An average of three extractions on the marc the first time required 183 cc. of menstruum. It is interesting to note that these fluidextracts, after dissolving the concentrated weaker percolate in the reserve, precipitated a large amount of extractive matter within a few days after preparation.

These marcs were again impregnated with the alkaloid, and this time an average 155 cc. of menstruum was required for extraction. The third time after the same impregnation with the alkaloid, only 135 cc. of menstruum were required for extraction. The marcs were impregnated with the free alkaloid and similar results were obtained; that is, when the marc was fresh and comparatively filled with extractive matter, it required almost as much menstruum for extraction as does the drug, but for each subsequent operation a smaller amount was required. The quantity of menstruum seemed to reach its minimum at 130–135 cc.

Sodium salicylate was selected as another substance with which to impregnate the marc and using the ferric chloride test for recognition of salicylate in the percolate, it required 170 cc. of menstruum for extraction. In the third and fourth operations on the same marc, this quantity was reduced to 155 cc.

THEORETICAL CONSIDERATIONS.

The difficulty in the displacement method seems to be in the fact that the diffusion of the stronger percolate into the weaker menstruum is apparently not prevented.

Considering that the drug cell is permeated with the weak menstruum, the only way in which it can be displaced by the stronger is by osmosis, in which an interchange of solute particles is established, and the weaker solution within forces its way out to dilute the stronger solution without. This is simply obeying one of the laws of diffusion through a porous membrane, namely, the solvent tends to create a uniform concentration on both sides of the membrane. The rates in which the weaker solution is passing out and the stronger solution coming in will not be equal until both are of uniform concentration and a physical dynamic equilibrium is established. This phenomenon is certainly one of the facts serving to frustrate the efficiency of the displacement process, as the stronger percolate thus becomes diluted.

Another factor that warrants consideration is the question of whether or not the stronger percolate will extract more of the drug when passed through the same column of drug from which it has been collected. Undoubtedly the problem of partition enters into the process and the well-known case of an aqueous solution of benzoic acid and ether may be cited as an analogous case. Benzoic acid is soluble in 273 parts of water and 3 parts of ether, yet when a saturated solution of benzoic acid in water is shaken with an equal volume of ether 80 parts of the acid are removed and one part remains, and no matter how much you shake the solution with the original ether no more acid will be removed, although the ether is not nearly saturated with benzoic acid. An equilibrium is established which might be represented by the following equation:

$$\frac{\text{B water}}{\text{B ether}} = \text{K}$$

A fresh portion of ether, however, will extract 80 more parts of the acid and leave one behind so that the same saturation constant is satisfied. Theoretically it is impossible to remove all of the benzoic acid from the water, but that portion which remains approaches zero as its limit and finally becomes infinitesimal in quantity. Applying the same principle to the displacement process, it would be quite impossible to extract any appreciable amount of the same drug with a per-

colate that has once established a saturation equilibrium with the extractive material in the plant cells. The second series of experiments seems to indicate that a large amount of the difficulty in extraction, which has been ascribed to the impenetrability of the plant cells to the menstruum, is probably not due to that at all, but likely due to the fact that the menstruum is functioning simultaneously as solvent for the alkaloids and the inert extractive material and that the relative proportions of each extracted are determined by the relative quantities present. Therefore after the removal of a portion of the extractive material, the relative quantity of alkaloid that will dissolve in any given portion of the menstruum is greater and thus a smaller quantity is required.

It is interesting to note that the quantity of solvent required ultimately reaches a minimum, which fact is in accordance with the theory discussed in the foregoing paragraphs, namely, the equilibrium theory, which puts the extraction problem in the realm of an experiment in osmosis.

CONCLUSION.

A search for a solvent in which inert extractive matter is quite insoluble and alkaloidal salts wholly dissolve, would seem to be the next reasonable investigation of this problem.

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON GLYCERIN SUPPOSITORIES.*

BY WILBUR L. SCOVILLE.

One of the simplest preparations in the Pharmacopœia from a chemical standpoint, is that of glycerin suppositories, but from the physical standpoint it is the most complex.

Chemically they consist simply of glycerin in which is dissolved sufficient sodium stearate to form a solution, which when cold is firm enough to hold its form and can be handled easily, and yet will melt or dissolve in the body secretions at body temperature. The U. S. P. suppositories are thus composed, and in addition they contain a slight excess of sodium carbonate and a little water. In making the suppositories some water is necessarily formed in the reaction between the stearic acid and sodium carbonate, and more is introduced by dissolving the sodium carbonate in water as the easiest method of manufacture.

The official suppositories are of fair consistence, but they are opaque. Most of the glycerin suppositories of commerce are transparent, or at least translucent. This quality adds to the appearance of the suppository, though it makes no difference with its medicinal value.

As compounded, the U. S. P. formula produces the following composition:

Glycerin	80.00%
Sodium Stearate	6.50%
Sodium Carbonate	0.17%
Water	13.33%
	100.00%

* Read before Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing, A. Ph. A., Buffalo meeting, 1924.

The main objection to these suppositories is that they are opaque. Manufacturers supply transparent suppositories which are more attractive; they suggest glycerin by their appearance.

Now since the opacity must be due to either (1) imperfect saponification of the stearic acid, or (2) imperfect solution of the soap formed, or some reactionary product, or (3) hydrolysis of the soap, it is evident that to secure transparent suppositories one must be sure that the stearic acid is completely saponified and that too much water is not present. We know that sodium stearate is completely soluble in glycerin, and since an excess of sodium carbonate is used the stearic acid must be completely saponified if sufficient heat is employed for the reaction and solution. We also know that water hydrolyzes sodium stearate, liberating an acid soap which is not completely soluble, and thus will give an opaque solution. So it follows that if we wish a transparent suppository we need only to reduce the amount of water and we will get the transparency. A trial proves this to be the case, but the mass is then too soft. It is so soft, in fact, that it will not come out of the moulds intact.

This change in consistence is unexpected, but it apparently indicates that a little more sodium stearate will remedy that defect and settle the problem. Another trial launches us into "the perversity of inanimate things," for the second experiment comes out even softer than the first, although the sodium stearate content is greater. Evidently there is something more to this problem than simply adjusting the proportions of glycerin and sodium stearate.

If we now tackle the problem systematically we may note first that the U. S. P. formula contains about 15% excess of sodium carbonate above what is needed for saponifying the stearic acid. Is that necessary? A few experiments will demonstrate that a nearly neutral soap, even if completely saponified, gives us more opaque suppositories. The excess of alkali helps to produce the transparency. On the other hand the excess of alkali softens the suppository mass. A few trials disclose that the best results are secured when there is present an excess of alkali of from 10% to 15% above the theoretical need. This ratio of excess appears to give the most satisfactory balance between the tendency to opacity and that toward softening.

Therefore, an excess of alkali is not merely an easy assurance of complete saponification but it is a promoter of transparency.

Now turn to the question of the water content. Here we quickly learn that water has the opposite effect from the alkali. The less water there is present the softer is the mass, and the more transparent. When no water is present beyond that formed in the reaction, the mass is beautifully clear, but so soft that it cannot be moulded well.

The following three formulas will illustrate the effects of changing proportions:

	1.	2.	3.
Glycerin	80.00	80.00	80.00
Stearic Acid	5.33	8.00	10.00
Sodium Carbonate, U. S. P.	1.33	2.00	3.50
Water	13.37	10.00	7.50
To make	100.00	100.00	100.00

The first formula is that of the U. S. P. IX. The suppositories are fairly firm but opaque. They would be more satisfactory if they were a little harder, particularly for the infant's sizes and shapes.

The second formula produces a suppository which is translucent and is firmer than the first. It is more satisfactory in both respects. The third formula produces a suppository which is much softer than either of the others—though it contains the most sodium stearate, but is transparent.

We can now conclude that a moderate excess of alkali is necessary to secure transparency, and that water is necessary to produce the desired firmness of the mass, but that too much of either will offset the effects of the other. That is, too much alkali makes a soft mass, and too much water produces an opaque one. A proper balance of the two will secure the better results.

Just to satisfy ourselves that this theory is sound, a few lots of suppositories were made, using sodium hydroxide in place of sodium carbonate, the hydroxide being properly related to the stearic acid used. These experiments confirmed our conclusions. When a neutral soap was attempted the mass was opaque. When about 10 to 12% of excess alkali was used, the mass was transparent, but softer. When 20 per cent. of alkali was used the mass was too soft. Variations in the proportions of water gave the opposite effects as in the first experiments.

But the experiments with hydroxide developed another point. It was noticed that with the caustic alkali the suppositories were clearer than those made with carbonate. This suggested that the carbon dioxide liberated in the carbonate reaction was a factor in the transparency. Suppositories containing free caustic alkali are inadmissible, although they are easier to make and are more attractive. So the next set of experiments involved the degree and amount of heat to be used. Lots were made at varying temperatures, from 90° C. to 130° C. The carbon dioxide was driven out quite rapidly at temperatures of 120° C. and above, and the suppositories were quite clear—but soft. Under 100° C., a longer heating was necessary to get rid of the dissolved gas, but the consistence of the mass was better.

Temperatures above 100° C. appear to drive out some of the water, and so produce a soft mass. A temperature of about 95° C., such as is obtained on a steam-bath, is safer. In small lots of 100 to 125 grams, about one-half hour of heating was found to be necessary to drive out the excess of gas. Several lots were heated five or six hours at this temperature (95° C.) in a wide-mouth flask—almost a beaker—and found to yield a satisfactory mass. Hence the mass should not be heated above the temperature obtained from a steam-bath, but the heating should be continued, with occasional vigorous stirring, until the gas is driven out and the liquid is perfectly clear. This promotes transparency.

One other suggestion came to us in the course of the experiments. Since water is needed to produce a sufficiently firm mass, but tends to spoil the transparency, how would alcohol do in place of part of the water? We know that alcohol is used to make transparent soaps, and it might be expected to improve the suppositories.

Trial found that this is correct, so far as improving the transparency is concerned. When alcohol is used in place of a part of the water, the suppositories are clearer—but softer. In the experiments made, the added clearness was considered to be more than offset by the decreased hardness.

Thus the best substitute for the U. S. P. IX formula that I have to offer at present is the following:

Glycerin	80.00 Gm.
Stearic Acid	8.00 Gm.
Sodium Carbonate, Monohydrated	2.00 Gm.
Water	10.00 Gm.
To make	100.00 Gm.

COMMERCIAL SUPPOSITORIES.

As before stated, the commercial suppositories are nearly all transparent—or at least translucent. Some of them claim to contain 95% of glycerin.

To learn if there are any chemical tricks in making these, six different brands were obtained and a partial analysis made of them. The glycerin was estimated by simply acidulating the melted suppository mass, adding water and extracting the fatty acids with ether. Then the acid liquor was titrated with standard dichromate solution. If any alcohol were present, it would be estimated as glycerin, and would figure as more glycerin than alcohol. Since a marked alcoholic odor was observed when the bottle was first opened, in two instances there is reason to think that alcohol is used in some of the commercial suppositories. This will make the glycerin estimations high, and the figures for glycerin should be taken with a mental allowance. The results are probably high in several instances.

	% Glycerin.	% Ash grav.	% Ash vol.	% Fatty acid.	M. p. fatty acid.	Reaction.	Appearance.
U. S. P.	80	1.13	1.13	5.33	56° C	Alk.	Opaque
No. 1	61	1.38	1.38	4.32	55.5	Alk.	Transluc.
No. 2	87	2.58	2.58	6.16	55.5	Alk.	Transluc.
No. 3	93	0.82	0.78	4.02	52.2	Sl. alk.	Transluc.
No. 4	90	1.63	1.48	9.12	55.5	Sl. alk.	Transluc.
No. 5	94	1.75	1.65	4.13	55.0	Alk.	Transluc.
No. 6	88.5	1.17	1.06	6.27	54.5	Sl. alk.	Transluc.

The U. S. P. suppositories were not analyzed. Those figures are theoretical and are given for comparison.

An attempt was made to estimate water directly by distributing the melted suppository on asbestos fiber and drying in a vacuum over sulphuric acid, but the results were so obviously of no value that they were discarded.

The ash was first weighed, then titrated and figured as sodium carbonate. The results show that the ash consisted mostly of sodium carbonate in all cases.

The melting points of the separated fatty acids show that these consisted of stearic acid in all cases but one (No. 3) in which a mixture of stearic acid and some other fat may have been used.

An attempt was also made to estimate the free alkali by titration, but the results were not good. The analyses are far from complete, but are sufficient to show that essentially the suppositories all consist of a solution of sodium stearate in glycerin. In other words they are simply modifications of the U. S. P. formula.

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PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION AS A FACTOR IN PROMOTING SUCCESS IN THE VOCATION.*

BY L. E. SAYRE.

It may seem rash for one to risk the chance of obtaining a hearing for a paper upon a subject about which so much has been written; education has been treated from so many points of view that it would seem impossible to say anything new or put what has been said in a new light. The only apology the author makes for his apparent rashness is that he believes in the virtue of reiteration. To each generation, to each new group of prospective students, to the large group of those who are looking toward pharmacy with more or less enthusiastic expectancy of prestige and opulence—to each, a repetition of what has been said over and over again is not out of place. I should be glad to see in each annual session of this Section of the A. Ph. A. a paper on this subject of education, even though it should undergo, as is likely, a criticism of such of the captious as are too ready to denounce such a subject as hackneyed.

Just a word, in passing, in reference to the so-called drug business. At the last meeting of the Kansas Pharmaceutical Association the audience listened to a number of those who bemoaned the weakness of pharmacy to uphold the reputation it deserved. When pharmacy had become much disfigured and lowered by repeated undervaluation from those of a certain gloomy temper of mind, a Topeka druggist arose and said, in substance, "Gentlemen, I have listened to all of this pessimistic oratory about the drug business but I want to say there is no other business under heaven I would rather be in. I have been in pharmacy all my life, I have been offered what seemed to be higher positions, from bank president to corporation leadership, but there is no business where a man can put into it a personality and individuality that will bring as great rewards as in the pharmaceutical vocation." This was from a college-bred man who had had a systematic training and a good intellectural coefficient to start with. It is needless to say that these remarks from a practical druggist, who could speak with considerable authority, were not only stimulating, encouraging and constructive but an inspiration to the newer element in the ranks of pharmacy.

This paper is not intended to be argumentative. Proof, for the doubting, is available in every Dean's office. It is obvious to the educator that success in pharmacy is largely dependent upon proper education. Testimony of this fact often comes from students themselves. At the risk of prolixity I may give one such testimony to show how success came in pharmacy, from unexpected quarters, through the qualifications gained through the class room and laboratory. To a student after graduation a position was offered as drug inspector at a meager salary. It was not long before he occupied the position of assistant chief of food and drug inspection which he was found capable of filling; his final promotion came through the channel of the drug business, and he is now one of the leading pharmacists of one of our largest western cities.

The educator and the student are not alone in furnishing testimony, but the trend of legislation is quite confirmatory, of which anyone will be convinced by scanning the various state pharmacy laws and the requirements of the Government

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of those who would apply as pharmacists in its service. The various examining boards in the different states, and the National board, by its requirements, show clearly what education means—that it is practically necessary not only for the success of the candidate, but essential to the success of pharmacy as a vocation, as well.

I feel assured that any calling whatsoever on the average will yield what one puts into it. When Webster was a young lawyer he took a case of a poor blacksmith. After looking in vain through all the law books in the available libraries, he ordered at an expense of $50.00 the necessary books and charged the blacksmith $15.00, thus losing apparently $35.00 in cash beside his time, but, in the course of years, this investment in so much education was returned to him a hundred-fold.

Personal experience with students, prospective and others, shows that there is a common lurking of fear of a possible lack of opportunity for them in the unknown future—opportunity that will just fit in with just the amount of training in which they propose to invest. It is often difficult to persuade the candidate that an intellectual surplus is not only not wasted but of much value to insure success. It should be said in this connection that there comes a time in every life, worth while, when success will turn upon the *reserve power* of the individual stored up in mental energy *held in reserve*. Prominent men in the industrial and economic world have accomplished marvels with their reserve power. They are able to meet unexpected situations and solve unexpected problems—problems that are not always in the textbooks. If one expects the rewards in pharmacy he should think it worth while to fit himself to meet the unexpected. If he is not willing to pay the price for the training, or the skill—if he does not strive to make good deficiencies of early training—he may, in all probability, follow a routine which has a rather doleful outlook. As before stated, one is most likely to get out of life what he puts into it. A noted writer has well said one cannot take out of his life what he has not put in, any more than he can draw out of a bank what he has not deposited.

The individual who will go to the expense of time and energy to acquire the reserve power referred to—mental energy to meet the test of ability in emergencies—will find that pharmacy has a broader outlook than it is frequently conceived to have; that its scope is not entirely confined to the dispensing of drugs and medicines. It will include many other allied avenues of service. Many of the graduates of our pharmaceutical colleges are now occupying highly responsible positions in hospitals, food and drug laboratories and commercial laboratories. In many unexpected directions pharmaceutically trained men find fields of usefulness, but, in every avenue, education will be found to be the most important factor in securing success.

IODINE FOR GOITER AND TO STIMULATE PLANT GROWTH.

The Greeks, centuries ago, burned sponges and prescribed the ashes as a cure for goiter. In sections of this country iodine, in some form, constitutes a daily dosage, it is said, even the animals being given their daily portion. And now the effect of sodium nitrate as a stimulant to plant growth is said to be responsive to the iodine in it, and provisions are being discussed to keep the iodine in this commercial salt and not deprive it of its iodine when intended for fertilizing purposes.

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BULLETIN OF THE DRUG TRADE BUREAU OF PUBLIC INFORMATION.

Bulletin B-31 of the Drug Trade Bureau of Public Information, issued by Director Robert P. Fischelis, presents the high points in the presidential address of Dr. H. V. Arny which is printed in this number of the JOURNAL, and therefore no additional comment regarding this bulletin is necessary.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF PHARMACEUTICAL FACULTIES

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF PHARMACEUTICAL FACULTIES.

CHARLES W. JOHNSON.

In 1903, the first president of this Conference remarked in my hearing that all colleges of pharmacy should strive for membership in the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, for the reason that only through close association and frequent contact of the faculties of the colleges, could pharmacy hope to progress and finally take its rightful place among other professions. The faith of this first president in the influence for good of this organization has, to my mind, been amply justified in the years that have followed. We have progressed slowly but surely. We have seen the apprentice system gradually replaced by systematic training in colleges and I venture to predict that it will not be many years until the experience requirement, for becoming a registered pharmacist, will be wholly discarded and that the colleges will take over this part of the education of the student by well-organized apprenticeship courses. It is the duty of the colleges of pharmacy to encourage and bring about the closest possible relationship with the retail pharmacist. Why isn't it possible to secure the cooperation of these men so that through an organized apprenticeship course their influence may be felt in the training of the student?

CHARLES W. JOHNSON.

Although this conference has been influential in bringing about advancement in pharmaceutical education we must in all seriousness admit that we do not as yet maintain requirements equal to those of other professions nor have we secured the recognition and standing of a profession that pharmacy should have. We know that the public should have a type of specialized service from the pharmacist that is the equal of that received from any other profession. Public health demands this. If pharmacists are to give this service the colleges must turn out graduates with a higher type of training than our present short courses afford. Retail pharmacists in many instances desire cheap help and the colleges have in the past been willing to turn out poorly trained men in order to furnish cheap help. Such an attitude will never bring pharmacy the recognition that we believe it deserves. Is there any other profession that is satisfied with less than four years of training? Even the profession of business now demands more training than does pharmacy. In most large universities you will find colleges of business administration that require four years of training for a degree. These colleges have ten or more times as many students enrolled as do colleges of pharmacy. If business demands a type of training equal to four years of a regular university course why is it that pharmacy cannot demand similar training?

Is pharmacy a profession, or to be more specific, is pharmacy a "learned profession" is a question that has recently been brought forcibly to the minds of pharmacists. I quote in part from an editorial appearing in the June 1924 number of the *Pacific Drug Review* of Portland, Oregon. The editorial is headed "The

Learned Professions." It calls attention to "A young Russian pharmacist having relatives and friends in Portland. He had fallen outside the immigration quota for his country and since the law expressly makes exception of members of the learned professions an effort was made to obtain for him the recognition to which in all fairness he was entitled. The telegraphic correspondence concludes with the following from the assistant commissioner-general of immigration at Washington:" "Graduate Pharmacist not recognized as belonging to a learned profession and may not be admitted as such in excess of quota."

The editorial continues to discuss the question but enough has been said to bring to our minds very clearly what other people think of pharmacy as a profession. We believe that pharmacy is a profession that should be classed within the learned group but public officials and the public in general will not take our word for it. We must clearly demonstrate this fact first. There are two organizations that can do much to bring about this much-desired result. They are the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and this Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties. It is the hope of some that the Boards of Pharmacy will take the lead in fixing higher standards so that the colleges of pharmacy may safely follow. It is my hope that the Conference may coöperate fully with the Boards so that real progress may be made, but in any case there is nothing to prevent colleges that can do so from going ahead more rapidly than either of these organizations may dictate and clearly defining the profession of pharmacy as nothing short of full four years of training.

In January and February of this year some correspondence was carried on between Dr. Edward Kremers, of the University of Wisconsin, and the U. S. Civil Service Commission regarding the requirements for the position of "pharmacist" in the service of the United States. Dr. Kremers in a letter to the Civil Service Commission referred to announcement No. 11072 concerning examination for pharmacist which set forth the preliminary requirement of graduation from a two-year course. Dr. Kremers urged that the United States could well afford to take the stand that pharmacy is the equal of other professions and that the Civil Service Commission demand a minimum training of at least graduation from a recognized four-year course in pharmacy. I quote the letter as received by Dr. Kremers:

"United States Civil Service Commission,
Washington, D. C.

February 8, 1924

Mr. Edward Kremers,
Director of Pharmacy,
University of Wisconsin,
Madison, Wisconsin.

Sir:

The Commission acknowledges receipt of your letter of January 11, and in reply to the inquiry contained therein makes the following statement.

The prerequisite educational attainments necessary for admittance to the profession of pharmacy are, in general, lower than those required by the medical profession and also lower, in general, than those required for the engineering and chemical professions. Therefore, an equitable comparison of the educational standards for pharmacists could not be made with the educational standards for these other professions.

For your information it is stated that if such a time ever arrives when the majority of the State Boards of Pharmacy require as prerequisite for admittance to the examination for registered pharmacist graduation with a bachelor's degree in pharmacy, the Commission will then give immediate consideration to a revision of its requirements for the position of pharmacist in the Government service.

The Commission thanks you for the interest displayed by your inquiry and assures you that it is ready at all times to consider revisions and welcomes criticisms.

By direction of the Commission:

Very respectfully,
JOHN T. DOYLE, *Secretary.*"

I do not bring these matters to your attention in order to belittle pharmacy. There is no one who has a higher regard for pharmacy than I have. I believe, however, that pharmacy should perform just as high type of service for the public as is possible for any other profession to perform. I believe the public needs this high type of service. It is well, however, for us to face squarely the attitude of practically all public officials and to consider that if public officials have this attitude that the public in general, in all probability, thinks the same. We need, therefore, to take every step possible to correct this very serious condition. We know that the Government does employ men in positions, that demand pharmaceutical training of not less than four years of college, and frequently five or even seven years are demanded. The men holding these positions however, are not labelled "pharmacists." The term "pharmacist" is frequently given to a supply clerk, or a man performing a pharmacist's duties may be called a supply clerk. I suggest that the Conference urge the U. S. Civil Service Commission to use the term "pharmacist" wherever it employs men in positions requiring pharmaceutical training and that we urge the Commission to adopt as its minimum requirement for the position of "pharmacist" graduation from a recognized four-year course in pharmacy. There is no lack of men now fully trained to supply all of the immediate needs of the Government on this basis. Recognition of pharmacy on the part of the United States Government as outlined above is of such great importance to American Pharmacy that I wish to have this matter presented in personal conference rather than by formal letter. If you approve the above recommendation I would further urge that Dr. Edward Kremers be requested to present this matter in personal conference to the U. S. Civil Service Commission at the earliest possible opportunity. We must not overlook any opportunity or any means of having pharmacy clearly labelled by every agency possible as the absolute equal in training and rank of any other profession.

Since writing this address my attention has been called to the proposed classification of pharmacists, by the "Personnel Classification Board" of the U. S. Government, in the sub-professional class along with 7000 sub-professional workers grouped as follows:

Laboratory apprentice, laboratory helper, scientific helper, playground assistant, director of playgrounds, gardener's helper, social worker, educational assistant, scientific illustrator, economic aid, map reproducer, engineering field aid, draftsman, engineering inspector, hospital attendant, dental hygienist, medical technician, psychiatric aid, physic-therapy aid, occupational theory aid, pharmacist, dietitian, nurse, hospital supervisor, training assistant.

Do we wish to have pharmacists remain in this sub-professional class? I wish to point out that pharmacists are themselves to blame for having their profession classed as sub-professional. No one is going to think better of us than we think of ourselves. If we are satisfied with low requirements, the public and all special agencies will classify us as below the standard of a professional class. I believe, however, that we should make vigorous protest against this classification. I therefore recommend that the executive committee be instructed to file a protest with the "Personnel Classification Board" and that we request this board to place "pharmacists" in the professional class. I also suggest that this matter be placed before the American Pharmaceutical Association, the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and the National Association of Retail Druggists in the hope that concerted action may be had by all branches of organized pharmacy.

You will notice that the main point of my remarks so far is that we should embrace every opportunity and use every influence to have pharmacy definitely catalogued as the equal of other professions. No outside influence affecting American Pharmacy of greater importance has ever come to us than that of the study now being carried on by the Educational Research Committee of the Commonwealth Fund. You will listen to a report of the progress of this study at this session and I believe you will be impressed with the thoroughness of the work that is being done. I believe that this study when completed will have a profound

influence on the future standing of our profession, hence it behooves each individual interested in pharmacy to do his utmost to see that all available data is in the hands of the men making this study so that when the work is completed there can be no criticism regarding the thoroughness of the investigation. I believe the results of this study will have great influence not only on the teaching of pharmacy but also on the present-day retail pharmacist. Pharmacists in each state wish to have their legislative bodies grant them special privileges. They want the shop keeper and the vendor eliminated. They want the drug store clearly defined and they want the sole right to compound, dispense and sell medicines. These special privileges will be granted pharmacists only after it has been clearly shown that pharmacy is a profession and that very special training is necessary in order to properly safeguard the public in the preparation and dispensing of medicines. I am confident that the final outcome of this study will prove to the world many of the things that pharmacists have long contended to be true. This study was initiated a year and a half ago without our knowledge. It is being carried on under the direction of a man who is wholly unbiased either for or against pharmacy. The study is being reviewed from time to time and will finally be passed upon by the Board of Directors of the Commonwealth Fund. The findings, therefore, will have great weight, hence, I wish to urge not only the members of this Conference but also the pharmacists of the United States to render every assistance possible so that this study may be complete in every detail.

It would appear that the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching is in close touch with the Commonwealth Fund and that it will do nothing in regard to the study of the teaching of pharmacy until the Commonwealth study is completed. It is my belief that if pharmacy is clearly defined as a profession by the Commonwealth study that the Carnegie Foundation will immediately take up its part of the study of pharmacy. I do not want to anticipate the report of our committee on the Investigation of Pharmacy by the Carnegie Foundation but I do want to urge that this committee be continued in force and instructed to be ever on the alert to assist in bringing about this investigation on the part of the Carnegie Foundation when the proper time arrives.

The clock hour for the measurement of the amount of laboratory and class-room work of our colleges is to my mind not wholly adequate. The unit or credit hour basis of measurement along with a statement of the minimum amount of clock hours of laboratory and class-room instruction required per year should be in use. I would define a credit hour as one requiring three clock hours of work to earn. A recitation or lecture should require two clock hours of study in preparation and be classed as a credit hour per week. A laboratory period of three hours per week would give the student a credit hour. If two-hour laboratory periods are used, outside preparation in note-book work, or study, should be required to bring the time up to three hours of work for a credit hour. If fifteen credit hours were then taken as the basis for a week's work on the part of the student he would be putting in 45 clock hours of work per week in preparation, recitation, lecture and laboratory. If such a schedule were enforced and a high standard of work required of the student, this Conference would not need to longer worry whether a school was on a three- or a six-day a week schedule. Practically all University schools of pharmacy have this standard of measurement and require a school year of 36 weeks. I believe that the work of all colleges of the Conference should be valuated on the basis of the credit hour as herein defined. I therefore recommend this plan to you for your consideration.

Colleges of pharmacy should make provisions for training their students in more than one type of work. There are several different lines of work that pharmaceutically trained men may follow. There are positions in the Government service and in pharmaceutical manufacturing houses where four, five or even seven years of training are demanded and the time is coming when the strictly prescription store will demand similar training. Curricula should be arranged to meet these

conditions. The University of Michigan has led the way in arranging a combined pharmacy and medical curriculum that if followed in other institutions where both pharmacy and medicine is located would be the means of creating a better understanding between pharmacy and medicine and, incidentally, would turn out a better trained medical man. We must not lose sight, however, of the fact that pharmacy colleges exist for the primary purpose of training men for present-day retail pharmacy. We must recognize that retail pharmacy is both a science and a business. We must train men in the first place who will safely, accurately and with understanding be able to prepare and dispense medicines. When that is done we should next train him in business methods so that he may be a financial success as well as a professional success. In most of the large universities there have in recent times been organized colleges of Business Administration. If you will look at the enrollment of these colleges, you will be interested to learn of the number of men and women eager to learn of the profession of business. Ask the dean of any college of Business Administration and he will tell you that business is a profession. If this is true then pharmacy should not be backward in recognizing it. You will find ten times as many students enrolled in colleges of business administration as are enrolled in pharmacy. If modern retail pharmacy demands both scientific and business training, the colleges of pharmacy should be ready to recognize it and arrange curricula to meet the conditions. It is my firm belief that with the three-year course well established we will find students ready to stay in college one more year and earn a real degree. This has been found true in colleges of pharmacy where the three-year course is now well established. I would therefore urge our schools to make full use of the courses as given in colleges of business administration in so far as they can be applied to retail pharmacy and arrange four-year curricula to meet present-day problems of retail pharmacy. Courses in Economics, Psychology, Business Law, Retail Buying Problems, Retail Selling Problems, Advertising, Accounting, Apprenticeship-courses, etc., can all be applied to retail pharmacy. The retail pharmacist needs this training and our colleges should furnish it. Attractive four-year courses which will lead the student to realize that he should go to college at least four years will do much to solve our problem of whether we should in the near future drop the three-year course. I believe that we should instead of trying to legislate too much within this Conference use our energies more in making our courses within our several colleges so attractive that no student will be satisfied with less than four years. As teachers we should continually inspire our students to greater effort and to an ambition for more extensive training instead of allowing them to think that we are satisfied to turn them out only partially prepared. I have found by personal experience that no conflict will develop in arranging different curricula within a college of pharmacy to meet the needs of different students. We must study our students, however, learn their capabilities and know their ambitions and then lead them in the right way and ever hold ahead of them an ideal to strive for.

Colleges of pharmacy should insist on having well-trained teachers. I do not mean that degrees mean much to the old experienced teacher but I do mean that we should not advise four-year graduates that they are ready to take up teaching as a life work. Better urge them to think in terms of the master's and if possible the doctor's degrees as a preparation for teaching. Teachers in other fields are so equipped. Should pharmacy be satisfied with a teacher of less training than is a department of chemistry or a department of foreign language? I believe not, if we are to fully maintain that pharmacy is the equal of any profession or calling. Young men who show ability for teaching will train themselves properly for it, if we do our duty in guiding them for this type of work. Incidentally, this means the development of graduate work that should be a part of every college of pharmacy. Pharmacy located in institutions where the degree of doctor of philosophy is given should insist that pharmacy be granted the right of a major for this degree. I do not know that the Conference as a body can do much to assist in this very im-

portant part of our work except to approve of the principle that only highly trained men be employed on our faculties as teachers.

Our By-Laws provide that a school or college shall have been in existence for five years before making application for membership in this Conference. This is in general a wise provision. We have, however, colleges of pharmacy organized within old and well-established universities that should not be required to wait five years before having some official contact with this body. I would urge, therefore, that we provide for a class of associate members that would allow colleges of the class just mentioned partial recognition. The college should be held to all other requirements of the Conference except the five-year rule. At least one year, possibly two years of existence, should be insisted upon as a requirement for associate membership. If after five years of existence the associate member was not then found worthy of full membership, he should be dropped from our rolls. The associate member should enjoy all the privileges of this Conference except voting and its delegates should not hold office. I believe this type of contact with this Conference would be of great help to the school and in the end materially strengthen our membership.

Our By-Laws also provide that no work of the college shall be done in the manner usually termed as work "in absentia." Since this By-Law was written conditions have materially changed in many of our larger universities. Fourteen universities having colleges of pharmacy holding membership in this Conference have well-established Extension Divisions through which work by correspondence is given and regular university credit allowed. Students may earn credit in English, Foreign Language, History, Psychology, Philosophy, Economics—in fact in practically all departments except where special laboratory equipment is needed. As we advance our curricula to include work in some of these departments and students come to us with credit earned by correspondence in these courses through extension divisions of recognized universities, we are in duty bound to recognize this credit and our By-Laws should not be interpreted to mean that such credit cannot be recognized. I also believe that certain non-laboratory courses in pharmacy may, with perfect justice, be given by correspondence. Students frequently find it necessary to drop out of school for a quarter, a semester or a year in order to earn money to return to school. A course by correspondence would not only keep him in touch with methods of study and his college life, but would lead him to believe that his enforced absence from college was not time wholly wasted. I am not prepared to state just what courses should be allowed to be given by correspondence but I do urge that this Conference recognize present-day methods of education and grant its members the right to make use of their extension divisions for such courses as the college believes it can give with absolute justice to a high standard of scholarship.

I wish to urge upon this Conference, that as we provide for higher standards and more extended requirements, that we try to make our provisions more general rather than more specific. No two schools are working under the same conditions and hence it is difficult to make certain specific requirements that all must follow strictly according to the letter of the law. We should regard that there is honor among colleges as well as among men and we should expect that all colleges of this Conference will honestly strive to do the highest type of work. When we find that a college is not living up to a recognized code of honor then it may be summarily dealt with, but each college should feel itself free to work out its destiny under general restrictions of standards rather than under detailed plans that may fit but few of the members of this Conference. I have endeavored to offer a few suggestions with this idea in mind. I have given no thought as to whether my suggestions will be adopted or not. I believe that if my suggestions are adopted that this Conference will in a measure be strengthened and that greater freedom of action will in certain instances be allowed. My desire is that pharmacy shall be clearly and definitely recognized as a learned profession and that we shall not longer

be placed in the humiliating position of going about telling people that it is so. Agencies are at work that will help us to this end. We must, however, make opportunities and grasp them that we may ourselves hasten this end. I believe this Conference has a great work to perform and I believe it will do it. While we are doing the work of today we must have a vision of tomorrow and strive to attain it, for only by setting a high ideal and then reaching for it will we ever progress. It has been an honor to serve you during the past year. It has been a year full of work and of closer association with many of this body. I have learned much and have thought more deeply than ever before of the problems of our profession. Whatever advancement has been made during the year has been possible only through the work of the committees of this organization. All honor is due the men who give time and money in committee work trying to solve the many problems that confront us. These problems may not be solved to-day but time and effort will solve them tomorrow. That has been the history of this organization now for 24 years. I have absolute faith in its future and in the future of the profession that we represent.

DEATH OF PROF. HENRY KRAEMER.

News of the death of Prof. Henry Kraemer was received before completion of the JOURNAL. He died September 9th, aged 56 years. A sketch will be found on p. 581 of the July JOURNAL A. PH. A., 1918. Further notice will appear in next issue.

Courtesy of Pharmaceutical Era.

THE PASSING OVER OF A $25,000 CONTRIBUTION.

Chairman H. A. B. Dunning handing check from William R. Warner & Co. for Headquarters Fund over to Chairman James H. Beal.

LEECHCRAFT IN ANCIENT CHINA.

W. T. Yetts states in a contribution printed in the "Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine" (January 1924) that "The Chou Ritual" contains a detailed account of the state medical service, comprising five departments, under the control of the prime minister, or "officer of heaven." The first of these five was what we may perhaps term the ministry of health, presided over by a chief medical officer (i-shih) whose staff numbered thirty. His functions were to supervise medical practice and pharmacy throughout the state, and himself to treat the emperor and high officials. At the end of each year he put his medical officers through an examination as to their success or failure in treating their patients, and he adjusted their rank (and presumably also their pay) accordingly. Then there was a department, with a personnel of eight, charged with treating the maladies of the common people. Another separate medical department was that concerned with abscesses, ulcers and other septic conditions. The fourth department was composed of two medical officers charged with supervision of the imperial dietary. This elaborate state medical service existed during the Chou period from about 1100 to 300 B. C.—Through *Journal A. M. A.*

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BOARDS OF PHARMACY.*

FRANK E. MORTENSON.

The National Association Boards of Pharmacy has passed from childhood to youth and this being our twenty-first annual meeting, it might well be designated as the birthday convention. We are to-day emerging from youth into manhood. In all ages much has been expected of men during the period called "manhood." Much will be expected of us during the next decade and I doubt not all expectations will be fulfilled.

It seems fitting indeed, and a great privilege, to be permitted to hold our twenty-first annual convention in the beautiful City of Buffalo, at the foot of the roaring waters of the Niagara, a city located in the very heart of the North American continent, and the home city of the first president of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, Mr. George Reimann, an active worker during its organization period.

FRANK E. MORTENSON.

OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

An object of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, well known to all the members, is national reciprocity, based upon a uniform standard for licentiates which will make them safe in their dealings with human life. As far back as the searchlight of man has been able to penetrate the innermost recesses of human activities, pharmacy has been practiced. The savages and cavemen brewed their potions and decoctions to drive off the evil spirits of disease. In the Middle Ages, the gentle lady as well as the lowly and the lovesick youth shared in the common belief in the mystic power of the love drink. History tells us the Egyptians first won recognition for pharmacy as an independent profession and ever since great progress has been made, but in no like space of time, it seems to me, has so much been done in a sane, sensible, and scientific way to develop pharmacy for the protection of the public as has been accomplished during the life of this organization. While the wheels of progress usually move slowly and those who have done the pioneering and labored for the advancement of our profession through the N. A. B. P. have sometimes met with discouragement, if we compare conditions to-day with conditions which existed twenty years ago, we can readily see a wonderful improvement. At that time very few states required college training of applicants for examination to practice pharmacy. To-day we have twenty-one states in which the college of pharmacy prerequisite requirements are in effect, and a number of other states have enacted such laws which will come into force during the next few years. Many state boards have made repeated attempts to pass prerequisite laws and have met with disappointment, sometimes because there have been honest objections to

* Parts of an address delivered at Buffalo, N. Y., August 25, 1924.

a higher pharmaceutical standard, but more frequently because in the halls of law-making bodies, it is often a matter of trading votes—"if you vote against my bill, I will defeat yours." This is the most regrettable condition with which we are confronted in connection with legislation; it defeats worthy bills, and causes many useless and objectionable laws to be placed upon the statute books. In Colorado, the state with which I am best acquainted, we made a number of attempts to have a prerequisite law passed. In our first attempt, we succeeded in having our bill approved by both branches of the Legislature, but it met with the veto pen, at the hands of the Governor, because of a tremendous protest from the Grocers' Association, which felt that it was an infringement upon their rights. During the next session a bill was introduced which contained only the prerequisite clause and no one in the entire state house apparently was opposed to it. But the chairman of the Committee, who had the bill in charge, refused to bring it on the floor because, if he did so, it would necessitate bringing out some bills to which he was bitterly opposed. I merely refer to this to show the difficulties encountered by state boards in attempting to bring their states up to standards advocated by the N. A. B. P. I recommend that more national aid be given and that the successful states render all possible assistance to the Boards who are honestly endeavoring to bring their states up to the desired standard.

HISTORICAL.

This being our twenty-first annual meeting, I deem it proper to give a brief outline of the life of the Association in order that those who conceived the idea of an association for coöperation in matters pertaining to registration and reciprocity and who launched the N. A. B. P. may receive their full credit for what has been accomplished. Too often the pioneers are lost sight of and those in office receive all the glory.

The National Association of Boards of Pharmacy was organized during the week of the A. Ph. A. Convention held at Kansas City, Mo., September 5–10, 1904. Steps directly responsible for organizing the Association were taken at the preceding convention, held at Mackinac Island, Mich. At that meeting, Dr. H. M. Whelpley, of St. Louis, Mo., presented a paper at one of the sessions of the Section on Education and Legislation in which, among other things, he called attention to the fact that "no one can engage in the drug business in the United States without the authority or consent of the Board of Pharmacy of the particular state in which it is desired to practice as a pharmacist." "This," he said, "was very well and good, but it works a hardship upon the pharmacist who desires to leave one state and take up his home and follow his profession as a pharmacist within the jurisdiction of the Board of Pharmacy of another state."

Dr. Whelpley then made a strong plea for reciprocity, and stated that "a man or woman who is competent to conduct a drug business in Missouri loses no pharmaceutical skill, moral character, or business judgment when crossing state lines." "However," he said, "Michigan and several other state laws took a different view of the matter. The Michigan Board of Pharmacy and these other boards say, 'You may be a Missouri pharmacist and legally competent to compound prescriptions for Missourians, but *we* must determine by examination whether you are sufficiently skilled to be trusted with the lives of Michigan Wolverines before

you sell five cents' worth of paregoric in this state.'" He further stated that this condition of affairs cost the pharmacists of the United States many thousands of dollars every year, to say nothing about "the loss of time, inconvenience and mental anguish borne by those registered pharmacists of one state who must take examinations in order to be permitted to practice in another jurisdiction." He exhorted his hearers to take some action to have these conditions changed and said that "the remedy is within the hands of this Section" (A. Ph. A. Section on Education and Legislation). He then outlined a plan to form within the Section on Education and Legislation a conference of boards of pharmacy members, and arranged for a session of such a conference during the 1904 meeting. Dr. Whelpley moved that the Chair appoint a committee of five Board of Pharmacy members, this Committee to call a conference of the various board members present at the meeting, and, with the new officers of the Section, arrange for a special session of board members to be held at the 1904 Convention.

During the discussion which followed, in which the mover and Harry B. Mason took a leading part, many suggestions and counter-suggestions were offered, but in the end, the motion made by Dr. Whelpley was carried, and a committee, designated as "The Committee on Conference of Pharmacy Boards," was appointed as follows: *Chairman*, George Reimann, Buffalo, N. Y.; George W. Voss, Cleveland, Ohio; D. F. Jones, Watertown, S. D.; W. L. Cliffe, Philadelphia, Pa.; Fletcher Howard, Des Moines, Iowa.

This Committee carried on organization work during the year, and called a meeting of Board of Pharmacy members to convene during the Convention of the A. Ph. A. held at Kansas City, Mo., September 5–10, 1904. On Thursday morning, September 8, 1904, the Chairman of the Section on Education and Legislation, then in session, called for a report of the "Committee on Conference of Pharmacy Boards," and Mr. George Reimann, Chairman of the Committee, responded. He announced that the Boards' Committee and the assembled members of boards of pharmacy had held sessions on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of convention dates. He reviewed the work of the Committee for the year just past, leading toward bringing the boards together for permanent organization, and stated that twelve board members were present at their first session, fifteen at the second session, and now—Thursday morning—they had present representatives from twenty-five state boards of pharmacy. He then suggested that Dr. Murray Galt Motter give some of the details of the proceedings. He reported, in effect, that sixteen out of the twenty-five boards represented had sent delegates especially to take part in the Conference, and that organization had been perfected and the name National Association of Boards of Pharmacy adopted. He stated further that the objects of the newly formed Association were—"(1) to provide for interstate reciprocity in pharmaceutical licensure, and (2) to procure uniformity of legislation." That the membership of the organization was to be composed of the officers and members of the state boards, and that meetings were to be held annually during the convention week of the American Pharmaceutical Association. He gave some further details.

The foregoing is a brief outline of the origin of our Association, twenty-one years ago. Now that we are standing as a young man just of age, with our early years of growth and development behind us and the full vigor of our life before us,

it may not be amiss to summarize briefly some of the things that we have accomplished up to the present, and to predict what we may expect of the future.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

As with most organizations of this character, during the first few years of the life of this Association comparatively slow progress was made in the matters for which it was organized. It was hardly to be expected that it would be otherwise. No definite program existed for carrying out the purposes of the Association. Lack of funds and no apparent source of revenue to provide sufficient funds to carry on the work of the Association prevented the putting into effect of aggressive policies which its organizers might have had in mind. The only money accruing to the Association consisted of the amounts paid in by member boards for annual dues. It was not until 1909 that any sum was received on account of reciprocity. A plan had been adopted whereby the individual state boards were to collect a five dollar fee from the applicant for reciprocal registration, this in addition to the state registration fee, and said $5.00 fee was to be paid to the N. A. B. P. The Oklahoma Board of Pharmacy remitted $20.00 in 1909 and in 1910, $40.00, and $10.00 came from other sources. In 1911 Oklahoma sent in $110.00 and $20.00 was received from other sources, making a total of $130.00. In 1912 Oklahoma came to the fore with remittances amounting to $115.00, North Dakota $30,00, and $15.00 from other sources made the grand total of $150.00.

At the Convention held in Denver, in 1912, things began to happen. At this meeting a resolution was offered by F. C. Dodds, of Illinois, to the effect that applicants for reciprocity pay a $5.00 fee direct to the N. A. B. P. and further that there be created a committee to be known as the Advisory Examination Committee. This seemed to some of those present to be too radical a step and met with considerable opposition. The $5.00 fee proposal was, however, finally adopted. The Advisory Examination Committee proposition was referred to the Executive Committee, and, after favorable action by that body, such a Committee was created. As a result of the adoption of these progressive policies, the Association seemed to take on new life, and has been growing in importance ever since. It has become a factor to reckon with in the progress of pharmacy of this country. Its activities are numerous and important and growing more so every year. This is possible only because the income of the Association has gradually grown, keeping pace naturally and easily with the enlarging influence and activities of the Association.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

What of the future? What will be our plans and our work for the coming years? Without a plan, and without foresight to look ahead and anticipate with at least some accuracy the trend and the needs of pharmacy, and then to act, we would only drift as too many individuals drift, and accomplish nothing. What then is our future to be? Naturally, circumstances will deflect and modify plans which we may now make, but without foresight and without *any* plan, we are sure to be lost.

You will all admit that for a young organization we have accumulated considerable experience. Our ground work has been laid. Our elementary education

is completed. We are now ready to enter into our work—our serious life work. What then are we to do? Fundamentally, we must keep abreast of the rapidly changing conditions of pharmacy, be they educational, legislative, or otherwise. The boards of pharmacy should be the leaders and the controlling elements in the progress of pharmacy in their respective states. The very nature of their existence under the pharmacy law of their state, makes this obvious. This leadership or control can, I believe, best be accomplished after well-developed plans of action have been formulated by the N. A. B. P. That is, the ideas of the individual boards should find expression at these meetings of our Association and plans of action decided upon, which will in the main be satisfactory to all. In this way there will be more satisfactory and uniform accomplishment than it is possible to obtain independently. When I speak of leadership, I do not wish to be understood that we should not coöperate with our pharmaceutical associations and our splendid pharmacy schools. Our interests are identical and can best be promoted by thorough coöperation.

We should also keep in mind that many of the things which affect pharmacy are national in scope—particularly our laws—the narcotic law, the prohibition law, the proposed price maintenance laws; also state laws must be considered. For these reasons, American pharmacy finds its security in national organizations, with the N. A. B. P. in a position to render fundamental and valuable service which should not be overlooked. It is therefore of great importance that the individual state boards of pharmacy through their representatives at these annual meetings of their own National Association give active, not merely passive, support to the organization in its efforts to overcome the problems that come before us, in order that pharmacy may make substantial and harmonious progress. In national solidarity lies security. Oftentimes the influence of your National organization may be of substantial assistance to an individual board in its state problems.

The National Association of Boards of Pharmacy through its Advisory Examination Committee has accomplished much in the way of bringing board examinations to a higher and more uniform standard. This work is in itself of great importance in controlling and shaping the destinies of pharmacy, as well as the character, quality or kind of men and women who make up the body of American pharmacists. The Association is a potent influence in American pharmacy in many ways, and that influence should be for the best. It can only be the best when every state board is a member and when every member actively participates.

HAVE WE A WEAKNESS?

If we have a weakness as an Association, it is this: We meet in annual conclave. We listen to addresses, we pass resolutions—gladly, enthusiastically—which are spread upon the minutes and published in the annual proceedings, and then, too often, we blithely go home and proceed to forget all about them. We practice our religion once a year instead of once a week. This will never get us to "Heaven." No one would expect a young man starting out in life to be content or successful with good resolutions which were never carried out. So we must put ours into practice. Your officers are more than willing to do their duty. Your Secretary, who is always on the job, not only is anxious to help but is constantly seeking means

to help. The same is true of your President, Vice-Presidents, and other officers. All you need is to give them a chance.

GENERAL REVIEW OF WORK OF PAST YEAR.

While I feel that in my humble way I have not measured up to the responsibility imposed upon me, I do feel safe in saying we have not gone backward, and that at least a little progress has been made. During the year one more spoke was added to the wheel of our Association. The state of Wyoming made application and was accepted to full membership. This is indeed gratifying and I wish to extend to them a most hearty welcome. This state board has not only complied with all the requirements but has succeeded in having passed a high school prerequisite law and I know the board will be an asset to the Association. It would be gratifying if we could have had 100 per cent. national reciprocity to celebrate this eventful day, but it could not be. However, I believe the groundwork has been laid for the addition of New Jersey, Rhode Island, and California, the three states still outside the Association. New York is an Associate member. We need them and I believe we can render a service to them. We invite them into our ranks. Will they accept our invitation?

Secretary H. C. Christensen attended four N. A. B. P. district meetings during the past year, and two state association meetings, namely, District No. 4, Des Moines, Iowa; District No. 6, San Antonio, Texas; District No. 7, Birmingham, Alabama, and District No. 8, Denver, Colorado; also New Jersey and South Dakota state association meetings. He reports very satisfactory results. Details of meetings will be covered in other reports.

Your President attended four meetings during the year, as follows: District No. 8, Denver, Colo.; the Executive Committee meeting held in Chicago in April; the Arizona State Pharmaceutical Association meeting in Phoenix, and the convention of a non-member state, *viz.*, California. All of these meetings were highly satisfactory. I attended District No. 8 meeting principally because Wyoming, our new member state, is in that district; all board members of that state are live wires and promise real support. The Arizona meeting was attended by invitation, and while this was the first annual meeting, it was one of the most enthusiastic it has ever been my pleasure to attend. Fullest coöperation was promised and a prerequisite law and all the ideals of the N. A. B. P. and the A. Ph. A. endorsed. I was pleased to receive the application for membership in the A. Ph. A. of all seven members of the Board of Pharmacy.

The California convention was held in Pasadena in May and was the largest in point of attendance in its history. At that meeting it was my privilege to speak upon the subjects of reciprocity, prerequisite, and the pharmacy headquarters proposition. While California at one time felt that on account of local conditions it would be unwise to enter into reciprocity with other states, at this meeting they passed a resolution unanimously endorsing reciprocity and requested the Board of Pharmacy to take the necessary steps to affiliate with the N. A. B. P. A resolution favoring a prerequisite bill was also passed, and $500.00 subscribed to the building fund. I have had many requests and invitations to attend other meetings, but felt it necessary to decline for two reasons: First, I did not think the expense was justified, and the President, who, of course, receives no salary and who must

earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, can hardly afford to give all his time to it; second, in most cases it is better that the Secretary should attend, he being more familiar with conditions than anyone else.*

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMMEDIATE FUTURE.

While our Association is in a healthy condition and has prospered beyond the hope of its most enthusiastic and ardent admirers, there is still a wide variation in methods of conducting examinations. However, the number of requests upon the Secretary for sample examination papers would indicate that this condition will soon be corrected. I would recommend:

First: That all state boards which are giving examinations not in conformity with N. A. B. P. recommendations, communicate with the Secretary, who is always willing to render assistance and give information regarding recommendations adopted by the Association. The fullest coöperation should be given by boards in this matter.

Second: Boards should decide upon a list of colleges which they recognize with dates of recognition, and dates upon which two, three, or four years of high school become effective, and such a list should be furnished to the Secretary's office. The information should come promptly so it may be given out with promptness.

Third: That boards adopt the code of ethics of the American Pharmaceutical Association and request all applicants for examination to sign it. While this will not make a crook honest, it may have some moral effect and each applicant will at least know what is expected of him. The rank and file of the pharmacists of the country are law-abiding and highly respected citizens, and the few who continually violate our laws reflect on the profession as a whole.

Fourth: I recommend that wherever possible state boards work for the adoption or enactment into law of the "drug-store ownership" proposition, restricting the ownership of the pharmacy or drug store to registered or licensed pharmacists.

Fifth: That steps be taken to prevent the use of the term "drugless drugstore." The use of this term is deception to say the least, and should not be tolerated. If a place of business is handling drugs, it is not a drugless drugstore, and, if it does not sell remedial agents, the word "drug" should be prohibited in connection with its title. It is merely another instance of unscrupulous commercialism using the good name of pharmacy as a cloak.

Sixth: That we continue to work for standardized assistant registration and, following that, reciprocity for this class of licentiates.

Seventh: I wish to call attention to something with which you are all familiar; that is—the pharmacy headquarters proposition. This is without doubt the greatest and most to be lauded undertaking ever attempted by pharmacists anywhere, and will result in untold and everlasting benefit to the profession and the public, and will be an institution to be envied by the entire world. I would urge every

* At this point President Mortenson spoke of the Secretary's office in Chicago. He complimented the efficiency of the office force in referring to Secretary Christensen and his able assistant, Mrs. Crawford, and also spoke kindly of Miss Dessauer. "Things do not always run smoothly in an association," he said, "but things have been very satisfactory during the year."

board member and all who are interested in pharmacy to get back of this one hundred per cent.

United pharmacy is what we most need. In the past we have had very little concerted action in that which we have tried to accomplish. There has been too much confusion and lack of understanding between localities. The American Pharmaceutical Association, within the ranks of which the N. A. B. P. originated, is the Mother of American Pharmacy and is now doing the greatest piece of work in its history in trying to establish an all-pharmacy headquarters, a home for all pharmaceutical interests. Too often we hear druggists say: "The A. Ph. A. is too scientific. What we need is to solve our commercial problems." I do not wish to minimize the importance of our commercial associations. We need them and I am supporting all of them, but I feel, too, that it is necessary to support the scientific end of our business, in order to maintain the prestige attaching to our profession. I believe the future is brighter than it has ever been, if we are willing to help make it so. The successful termination of the campaign to raise funds for this home will help us solve many of our problems. I ask the fullest coöperation of this Association with other pharmaceutical associations and our splendid pharmacy schools in the completion of this great project.

It seems to me that the present time has greater opportunity for pharmaceutical development than any time within the memory of man and if we fail to take advantage of this opportunity, we will not have fulfilled our mission in life. Under our state pharmacy laws we are granted special privileges because of the service demanded of our profession. Let us make the compounding and dispensing of medicines a science so that in sickness the tender thread of life may be strengthened by our pharmaceutical skill.

OBITUARY.

It is the custom of this Association at its annual meeting to take official cognizance of the passing of those who have been called during the preceding year to their last resting place.

This year we are called upon to note the death of a man who gave freely of his services during his entire life to the cause of Pharmacy, both as a leader in the work of this Association and in his home state.

I refer to Turner Ashby Miller, Sr., of Richmond, Virginia, who died at his home May 16, 1924, at the age of 62. To outline in a very meager way the career of this remarkable man, or to detail in even a limited way his contribution to pharmaceutical progress, would not be possible in this report. As we survey the development of any of the professions in this country, there are always certain outstanding figures. Men who stand like monuments to mark the mile-posts of professional progress. Such a man was Turner Ashby Miller in the profession of pharmacy. Creeds, isms and innovations in pharmacy might come and go but this man could always be found with his feet planted firmly on the ground of what was right, essential and vital, with his eye on the true goal toward which our profession is traveling.

I will omit the details of his early career. This is amply covered in other obituary notices. He was for twenty-two years a member of the Board of Pharmacy of his native state, and for many years the board's secretary. He was one

of the guiding lights in his state pharmaceutical association. Under his guiding hand Virginia made notable progress in pharmaceutical education and legislation. Her narcotic law antedated the Federal law and served as a model for the latter. He was a member of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy almost from its beginning and his wise counsel and unerring judgment were always potent factors in the deliberations of our organization. He was elected president of the Association in 1914. It is worth while to turn to pages 105–6 of the 1914 proceedings and read his brief address made at the time of his election to office. His grasp of the needs of the Association as revealed in that brief address is truly remarkable. Ten years' experience since that address was made demonstrates most conclusively the accuracy of his insight into the needs of this Association.

Just as we turn to the wisdom of men who have passed for guidance in our National matters—just as we return for guidance to the words of Lincoln, Washington, and Roosevelt—so we can with profit in matters pharmaceutical turn to the words of Turner Ashby Miller and profit by his advice in our particular field. That he was called from us means irreparable loss to pharmacy. Let his example of honesty, integrity, and bed-rock conscientiousness for the welfare of pharmacy be our guide in the years to come.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I wish to express my sincere appreciation of the privilege of serving you during the past year. It has not been my ambition to serve you for fame, but to do the work as it has come to me. If, in my humble way, I have failed to come up to your expectations I trust I may make up for my shortcomings by assisting those who shall follow in my footsteps. Those who have preceded me have encountered difficulties and disappointments and the ones to follow will meet like conditions, but let us never be discouraged. Let us have faith in ourselves and confidence in our fellow men and charity toward those who differ from us in opinion. If we practice these virtues, nothing will shake the foundation upon which we stand.

COCA IN 1874.

At the evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society on March 4 a specimen of coca was exhibited, which had been contributed by Mr. Sieveking. In reference to this Professor Bentley remarked that coca, the botanical source of which was *Erythroxylon coca*, had recently been recommended in this country by Dr. Sieveking as a new medicinal agent. Attention was first called to it by Spence, well known for his travels in South America, who described the leaves as being chewed by the natives, who attributed to them the most extraordinary properties. It was asserted that, by their use, a person was enabled to go a considerable time without food, and an enormous quantity was used in South America, as much, according to Johnston, as 30,000,000 lbs. annually. Other writers did not speak so highly of it as Mr. Spence; but there was no doubt it did possess some very powerful properties, not serving as a food, but still allaying the feeling of hunger. It was also used by mountaineers, who said it enabled them to reach high elevations without difficulty of respiration. Like most substances used in this way, it had injurious narcotic effects upon the constitution and a new base had been discovered in it, to which the name of cocaine had been given. Coca had been used for some time on the Continent as a remedial agent, and to some degree in England; and several years ago he had called attention to it as being worthy of an extended trial.—*The Chemist & Druggist*, March 14, 1874.

ASSOCIATION BUSINESS

MINUTES OF THE THIRD MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The third meeting of the Board of Directors for the Association year 1924–25 was called to order at 10 A.M., Monday, August 25, 1924, at Hotel Statler, Buffalo, by Chairman J. H. Beal. The following directors were present: Messrs. H. M. Whelpley, George M. Beringer, John G. Godding, Samuel L. Hilton, Wilbur L. Scoville, James H. Beal, Charles H. LaWall, Robert P. Fischelis, H. V. Arny, E. F. Kelly, and W. B. Day. It was moved by LaWall and seconded by Whelpley that the ad-interim minutes of the Board as published in the JOURNAL be approved. The motion was carried.

The Secretary announced that motions Nos. 40, 41 and 42 in Board of Directors' letter No. 20 had been carried.

A communication from Secretary Henry of the N. A. R. D. inviting the Board to meet with the Executive Committee of that Association at Washington on September 22nd, at 3 P.M., was read. It was moved by Whelpley, seconded by Scoville, that the invitation be accepted. The motion was carried. It was moved by Scoville and seconded by Whelpley that the Chairman appoint a delegation from the Board of Directors to attend the N. A. R. D. Conference and that the expenses of the delegation be paid by the Association. The motion was carried.

A communication from the Sesqui-Centennial Committee of Philadelphia inviting the Association to appoint a Contact Committee was read. It was moved by Arny, seconded by Day that the incoming President be authorized to appoint a Contact Committee of three members in connection with the celebrations to be held at Philadelphia in 1926. The motion was carried.

A communication from the International Pharmaceutical Federation inviting the Association to join this Federation was read. It was moved by Arny, seconded by LaWall that the American Pharmaceutical Association affiliate with the Federation. The motion was carried.

A communication from the American Medical Association regarding clinical laboratory legislation was read. No action was required.

A communication from the American Medical Association asking approval of resolutions referring to the prohibition law was read and it was moved by Day, seconded by LaWall that this communication be referred to the House of Delegates. The motion was carried.

Reports of committees were called for. The Finance Committee reported that a budget for 1924 had been prepared, submitted and approved by the Board and recommended further that an increase of $3000 be made in the appropriation for the Headquarters Campaign Committee. The recommendation was approved. The report of the Committee was presented by Chairman LaWall.

President Arny reported for the Committee on Property and Funds. He stated that no special matters had come up for consideration during the year. Secretary Day brought up the question of the storage of the Association's property. This led to a general discussion culminating in a motion by Beringer, seconded by Arny that the Committee on Property and Funds be instructed to collect information with reference to the character and location of the various properties of the Association during the coming year and report at the next annual meeting of the Board. The motion was carried.

The committee appointed to draw up resolutions on the death of former President Patch presented the following:

EDGAR LEONARD PATCH.

The recent death of Edgar Leonard Patch, President of the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1893–94, removes from the ranks of pharmacy another member of the group of stalwart men whose unselfishness and keen interest in professional pharmacy contributed so greatly to the favorable reputation earned by our calling in years gone by.

The Board of Directors of the American Pharmaceutical Association, recognizing the great influence for good exercised by Mr. Patch during his life time—as a teacher inspiring young men, entering the profession, with the high ideals of pro-

fessionalism; as a retail druggist in ministering to the wants of his community, and as a conscientious manufacturer in the preparation of medicines on a large scale—hereby desires to record its heartfelt regret at his passing and further desires to convey to the bereaved family its sincerest sympathy.

H. V. ARNY,
G. M. BERINGER,
R. P. FISCHELIS.

It was moved by Arny, seconded by Day that these resolutions be adopted and that they be read before the general session together with the resolutions adopted on the death of former President Hancock.

The Editor of the JOURNAL then presented the following report which was received with the thanks of the Board:

REPORT OF THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

To the Board of Directors of the American Pharmaceutical Association:

The printing costs for the year 1923 were on the same basis as the previous year; however, in 1923, 2450 more copies of the JOURNAL were printed than in 1922—a monthly average of about 3800 in 1922 and more than 4000 in 1923; in 1923 there were also 65 more reading pages than in 1922. This with the additional mailing cost, as a result, constituted the greater part of the increased expense of the year over that of 1922, namely, $1044.93. The expenses of 1922 were $11,782.11, and those of 1923, $12,827.04.

As stated in last year's report, there are two general divisions in all business—expenses and receipts. Expenses may contribute to increase of receipts, but, as quite a generally accepted proposition, the income we have must come from increased advertising business and that, more than ever, is dependent on the circulation of the JOURNAL. It is difficult to impress most advertisers in any other way than by the circulation records. Last year this reporter made more or less of an analytical study of this, in other publications, by conference with advertisers and advertising agencies—the proof of this deduction is evident by comparing such circulations with advertising; every other factor in comparison is small, or at least limited. It is possible to introduce new features, make the publication more attractive and useful, and still the big question always is, what is the circulation? Please understand there are other constructive points, but the one mentioned is invariably understood by the advertiser. A few months ago, one of the largest advertisers said to an acquaintance whom I had asked to interview this advertiser, "Let me be assured of the circulation and that the publication is read by desirable and desired patrons, then every other question as to the publication is of minor importance with me."

The other phase of the presentation is that concerning expenses. These may be to some extent reduced—not much in these days of higher printing costs—the only way of reducing is by a smaller number of pages. With us this is hardly possible at the present time; the Association serves the purpose which has brought to it the good-will of pharmaceutical publications, of the drug industry in its various divisions, and which has made this organization a potent factor in American pharmacy, even though the membership is not as large as it should be and we hope it will be.

Having in a way presented these phases, an analysis of the record in 1923 will follow; the figures do not include the editor's salary. Comparative statements of the expenses for last year and the previous year have been made. The total expenses of 1923 amounted to $12,827.04, of which $1059.30 was for clerical assistance; stationery, office supplies and affidavits amounted to $104.60; office postage, $199.75; telephone and telegraph, $25.09; expense of preparing Bibliography, $34.25; photographs, engravings and etchings, $229.04; commission on advertising, $619.22; publication costs, $9704.82; reprints $505.20; postage for mailing JOURNAL, $345.77.

The expenses of the previous year were, as stated, $1044.93 less; it requires no deep insight to know that the difference was chiefly in the difference in publication costs, for reasons heretofore indicated, which alone were $737.06 less, and mailing of the JOURNAL, a relative item, $47.54 less; the commission on advertising was $66.82 less; clerical expenses $106.25 less; the engraver's bills were $103.91 less; the office supplies and other minor expenses remained about the same.

Considering now the receipts of the corresponding years in a somewhat similar way, we have total receipts of 1922 of $8,553.98 against $8,834.67 for 1923; $280.69 more for 1923 than for 1922. Of the amount in 1922, $7,176.50 came from advertising, and last year $7,230.64; subscriptions and single copies in 1922 amounted to $704.39; in 1923, including the $200.00 contributed by the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, $792.55; reprints, etc. of 1922, which includes the Conference contribution and type cuts, $673.09; the reprints and type cuts for 1923 amount to $740.12 and, in addition, in 1923, $30.00 was contributed by Prof. Anton Hogstad toward the expense of an article which he presented before the Scientific Section and which required many illustrations; and Mr. Wm. H. Gesell paid for engravings used in an article by him; also the expenses of the engravings of Dr. Macht's article, amounting to $32.66, were met out of the Research Fund. Apparently the income of 1923 was larger by $280.69 than for 1922, but the publication was aided to the extent of the contributions mentioned. On the other hand, to the gain should be added the cost of printing and mailing 2,450 more copies in 1923 than in 1922 and of 65 more reading pages for the year, which represents no small expense. And it should be remembered in justice to the expenses of the publication that when the number of copies printed is increased the costs of the JOURNAL office will scale upwards, because the JOURNAL is not credited with membership subscriptions.

The net cost* of the JOURNAL for 1922 was $3,228.13; for 1923, $3,992.37. The editor can only determine the relative cost, as the numerical strength of the membership varies; however, there is scarcely any difference in the net cost of the JOURNAL per member for the two years compared herein.

Having compared last year's issue with that of the former year it might be well to look forward. The Editor made a report to the Board of Directors at the Washington meeting, printed in the January JOURNAL of this year, p. 81. The contract entered into with the Eschenbach Printing Company reduces the cost of paper, press work and binding, but the number of copies of the JOURNAL printed being larger in 1924 than in 1923, the gross cost is more; of this the Directors are informed each month, for every monthly letter of the Editor compares the preceding month with that for which the report is submitted, and likewise the corresponding month of the previous year.

We are now printing 4500 copies, against 3800 for the same period of last year. Our gross expenses, therefore, are correspondingly larger, up to August 1, $809.04; fortunately our receipts also are somewhat larger, by over $500.00, so that our net costs are only $48.76 monthly more up to August 1, than for a like period of last year. Whether we will hold out as well depends of course largely on what our printing will be. It will please you to know that up to August 22 our receipts have been nearly $6,400 against $5,799.10 up to September 1 of last year. Our expenses for the August Journal, however, will be large, as there was much 8-point matter; additional office postage and telegrams necessitated by section programs, much of this was sent by special delivery and return postage enclosed. Even so, the net average monthly cost over last year will not be increased over that mentioned in the last monthly letter of $48.76, in fact it will be slightly further reduced.

During the last few months we have mailed out many extra copies to pharmaceutical publications and also to the daily press, because of the program features and headquarters promotion. You are also aware that many pages have been given in the JOURNAL to the Headquarters Campaign, the greatest number in the April issue; also reprints of a number of the articles have been made, the cost of which remains as a part of the JOURNAL expenses; the same may be said of the Formulas proposed for th A. Ph. A. Recipe Book—each month the Chairman has been supplied with fifty reprints for use of the Committee.

The Editor has on a previous occasion stated that the JOURNAL of the American Pharmaceutical Association is largely the product of its members, and those who participate in the annual meetings are more than contributors—they are directors who express more forcibly than words can their opinion relative to the matter that shall go into the JOURNAL. In every issue there are other contributions than those submitted at the annual meetings; those engaged in various departments of the Government have contributed frequently to the reading pages, and those engaged in post-graduate work have looked to the JOURNAL as a medium for reporting the results of their investigations. The JOURNAL should be adapted to the needs of the Association; "It is not an object but an instrument," therefore a larger membership and a representation of all pharma-

* EDITORS NOTE.—The figures do not include the Editor's salary.

ceutical industries will bring about changes in text matter, and perhaps in the advertising pages. Precedent is by no means an invariable and infallible guide, but the adoption of the form of a publication is to some extent responsive to the views of all interested persons. The present form is a convenient one for binding and handling after being bound; the question of economy, service, and satisfaction, of the readers above all, enters, and this in no wise argues against a change. A change is a matter of importance and should be responsive to the wishes of a reasonable number or an advantage from some important standpoint—necessity, economy, or an expediency.

The Editor will be pleased to discuss any phase of publication concerning the JOURNAL. It is self-evident that no one can have a greater interest or be more desirous of having the official publication meet expectations from every viewpoint, as far as this is possible, than the Editor. The coöperative spirit of the members has always been a guiding influence and the bestowal of confidence a stimulus to his efforts to work with and for the members of the Association; and to have a part and do it to the best of his ability.

The monthly reports of the Editor have been sent regularly to all members of the Board of Directors. As before stated, these not only give account of the month's work, but comparisons are made with previous reports and that of a corresponding period of the foregoing year. Vouchers in every instance and for every item are submitted therewith. At the close of the year the 12 months' work is presented in schedule form and an itemized statement of both receipts and expenses sent to the Treasurer for his audit.

In looking backward to the report of the Publication Committee in 1915 the advances in publication costs are indicated—the bid on the YEAR BOOK of that year was $1564. The publication costs of the JOURNAL are related, hence, our gain has gone largely to making up the more than doubled cost of publication. There is this much satisfaction, while publication costs have much more than doubled, fortunately, the receipts have increased, those reported by the Committee referred to were $3,864.89, while those of 1923 were $8,533,98.

The JOURNAL of 1923 included 1,150 reading pages; the average number of copies printed in 1923 was about 4,000. Comparison of other matters of the JOURNAL have been made in the foregoing pages.

The Editor has always advanced the money for all office expenses, and then awaited reimbursement through the regular channels; rules provide for a deposit to the credit of the Editor of $300 from which to meet these expenses. He prefers to continue the method followed by him if the Board of Directors find no objection. The plan having been started, the Editor is not inconvenienced because the payments of the preceding month take care of the succeeding expenses. The Editor, at the beginning of his office, asked that he might be permitted to follow the method outlined and it was consented to; by it only he could be inconvenienced and he does not consider the matter in that light. He thought at the time it was not good policy for the Association to have drawing accounts at different places by different persons.

I am deeply appreciative of the coöperation of all with whom it has been my privilege to work—the members, officers and committees—and of the confidence and favor bestowed by them.

Thanking you and through you the membership,

Respectfully submitted,

E. G. EBERLE, *Editor.*

The report of the Committee on Publication was presented by Chairman R. P. Fischelis and the reports of the Editor and the Committee were then discussed by the Board. The report of the Committee on Publication, submitted by the Chairman, follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION.

To the Board of Directors, American Pharmaceutical Association:

The present Committee on Publication was appointed at a meeting of the Board of Directors held in Washington, D. C., on December 7, 1923—three weeks before the close of the fiscal year of the Association. It is our understanding that the previous Committee on publication was continued until that time and they may have a report to present for the period covering September, October and November, 1923. At any rate, our report will cover the period from December 7, 1923, to date. We were informed by former Chairman DuMez that no steps had been taken by his committee to secure bids for the 1922 YEAR BOOK, the National Formulary or the JOURNAL, so we took these matters up in the order of their immediate importance and we have endeavored to follow out the procedure laid down in the By-Laws of the Board of Directors and in the Rules of

Publication of the Association. Some modifications of these By-Laws and rules have suggested themselves as a result of our work and these will be presented at the end of this report.

The Committee has jurisdiction over the JOURNAL, the YEAR BOOK, the National Formulary and the A. Ph. A. Recipe Book and the report will deal with these publications in the order named.

The Journal: The Editor's report will give a detailed account of the cost of publication, advertising, context and other matters so we shall merely follow the custom of previous committees at this point and summarize the figures for the year 1923 and compare them with the previous year. The total expenditure for the publication of the JOURNAL, in 1923 including Editor's salary was $16,577.04 ($12,827.04 plus $3750.00). The total expenditure for 1922 was $15,532.11 ($11,782.11 plus $3750.00) representing an increase of $1044.93 which is readily accounted for by the fact that we mailed 2450 more copies in 1923 than in 1922 and printed 65 pages more in the 1923 volume than in the 1922 volume.

The total receipts of the JOURNAL for advertising, reprints etc., for 1923 were $8834.67. In 1922, they were $8553.98, representing an increase of $280.69 for the past year.

The net cost of the JOURNAL to the Association for 1923 was $7742.37. The net cost in 1922 was $6978.13. This represents an increase of $764.24 which is accounted for as explained under the cost of publication.

The total number of pages in the 1923 volume was 1150 as compared with 1084 pages in the 1922 volume. It is to be noted in this connection that no subscription allowance is credited to the JOURNAL out of the membership fees and, on the other hand, the Editorial office is housed rent-free in the rooms of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange.

The Editor does not have the room or facilities which the work demands in the present quarters nor does he have adequate help and it is a question in the mind of the chairman of this committee, at least, whether the economies that are being practiced in the Editorial end of the production of the JOURNAL at present are not very expensive in the long run.

Of course, we must have greater revenue to improve conditions and a careful study convinces us that there is a way of obtaining it. The circulation of the JOURNAL has increased considerably and the chances are that it will continue to increase with the continuation of the headquarters and membership campaigns. That should mean greater revenue from advertising. Furthermore, the character of the JOURNAL should be changed somewhat to make a broader appeal to the larger group of pharmacists who are joining the Association. This will add to the popularity of the publication, increase its sphere of influence and make it a better advertising medium. The present size of the JOURNAL is a handicap in the matter of securing advertising. A larger page gives the advertiser more for his money and looks more attractive. It also obviates the necessity of having odd-sized electros made.

There is only one time during the year when a change in the character and size of a publication can be made conveniently and that is at the beginning of a new volume. Our new volume begins with the January number. When the present Committee was appointed it had only a few weeks to consider the matter of the change in size of JOURNAL before the start of the 1924 volume so we had to work quickly. It was proposed to change from the present size to $8^3/_4$ by $11^3/_4$ with a two column "make-up" using 9- on 10-point type instead of the present one column make-up with 10- on 12-point type for leading articles. At the same time a more attractive typographical make-up was suggested and a cover of better quality which would be more attractive. Estimates were obtained, but when a number of comparisons were made to determine the advantages of a change in size, from the financial standpoint, it was found that there was no assured saving to the Association and while the probabilities are that the JOURNAL would more nearly pay its way if the change were made, the Editor and Directors counseled further thought in the matter, so action was postponed. However, we are now approaching the close of the 1924 volume and it is none too soon to advertise a change for 1925, if it is to be made. We have had set up an article in the proposed 9- on 10-point type, 2 column make-up and in the larger size page. We have also taken the May 1924 issue of the JOURNAL and converted it into the larger size and made up a dummy so as to give you an idea of its bulk as compared with the bulk of the present JOURNAL.

Now as to the difference in cost. If the May 1924 JOURNAL were made up in the larger size and due allowance is made for all possible contingencies in the conversion, the cost of the May number based on 4500 copies would be $864.08. The cost of the May number in our present size

was $788.11. That is a difference of $76 in favor of the present size but our gain would come in the increased revenue from advertising. Allowing, for sake of example, only $10 a page increase in advertising revenue, we would add approximately $200 a month to our income which would show a gain of $124 per month over the increased cost of publication. New advertisers would be attracted to the larger-sized page and our present advertisers would be getting better value for their money because of the greater opportunity for display.

We recommend that this matter be given serious consideration and that definite action be taken on it by the Board at this meeting. Other national associations, notably those in the medical, chemical and engineering fields derive a revenue from their publications and we have the same opportunity.

The contract for printing, binding, mailing, etc., of the JOURNAL for 1924 was awarded to the Eschenbach Printing Company of Easton, Pa., after competitive bids had been received from a number of concerns. This matter was handled by Editor Eberle and approved by the Board of Directors at its Washington meeting on December 7, 1923, prior to the appointment of the present Publication Committee.

Before concluding this part of our report we wish to express our appreciation of the tireless efforts of Editor Eberle in furthering the interests of the JOURNAL and of his willingness to cooperate in making it a more profitable venture for the association, under the most trying conditions.

The Year Book: Last year the 1921 YEAR BOOK was contracted for on January 25 and the book was mailed to members early in June. This year the contract for the 1922 YEAR BOOK was made April 10 and the book was mailed early in August. While it took a month less to get the book out, even though it contained about 20% more material, the book reached our members late because of the delay in awarding the contract. This, in turn, was caused by the fact that the present Committee had to get the estimates and the Chairman felt justified in taking time to make a study of the situation with the view of saving the Association some money in the publication of this volume. We paid $5043.47 for 3350 copies of the 1921 YEAR BOOK. We paid $5411.20 for 4000 copies of the 1922 YEAR BOOK. These figures include postage, printing and all other costs except salary of the Editor. Based on these figures, a single copy of the 1921 YEAR BOOK cost the Association $1.50, while the 1922 YEAR BOOK cost only $1.35 per copy and this is in spite of the fact that the amount of matter printed in the 1922 YEAR BOOK is greater by about 20% than that of the 1921 YEAR BOOK. Briefly summarized, we were able to get about 20% more material into a book of 687 pages, than we got into a book of 799 pages the year before. The 1922 book is 1/4 inch thinner and weighs 5 ounces less than the 1921 book. This was accomplished by using 8-point leaded type in place of 10-point leaded type for the Report on the Progress of Pharmacy. Composition naturally cost us more but we saved in paper, press work and binding and in postage.

Something should be done to bring the YEAR BOOK up to date. If the Association can afford to get out the 1923 and 1924 YEAR BOOKS in 1925, perhaps by combining the two volumes in one, or, if necessary, issuing them singly, we believe this should be done. We should catch up sometime and the sooner the better. Naturally, the Editor should be paid double his present salary whenever the two volumes are gotten out in the one year.

At this point, we wish to compliment Editor DuMez and his collaborators for the excellent character of the YEAR BOOK they have produced and for the Editor's coöperation with the Committee in securing prompt publication of the volume after the contract was awarded.

The 1922 YEAR BOOK was printed by the Eschenbach Printing Co. of Easton, Pa., who presented the most advantageous estimate to the Association, all things considered.

National Formulary: The number of copies of the National Formulary IV sold during 1923 was 4444. The stock on hand December 1, 1923, was 1381 copies. The number of copies sold in 1922 was 4476. The total sales up to December 1, 1923, were 46,119.

Details regarding the distribution, receipts and expenditures for the National Formulary IV will be contained in the Reports of the General Secretary and the Treasurer.

Permission to use parts of the National Formulary Text has been applied for by D. Appleton & Co., publishers of New York, and W. Harrison Martindale of London, England. These requests have been held pending the approval of a definite policy and schedule of charges for the use of all or a part of the National Formulary.

Bids for the printing of the National Formulary V are being secured and it is expected that the contract for printing will be awarded early in September.

The Formula Book: Chairman Lascoff of the Committee on Unofficial Formulas will report in detail on the progress of this proposed volume during this convention and the Committee will follow the instructions of the Association as to its publication.

Additional Recommendations: It is recommended that the By-Laws of the Board of Directors be so amended as to give the Editors of the JOURNAL and YEAR BOOK a vote in the committee on publication.

Respectfully submitted,
ROBERT P. FISCHELIS, *Chairman.*
Committee on Publication.

It was moved by Beringer, seconded by LaWall that the portion of the report referring to the change in the size of the JOURNAL be referred back to the Committee on Publication with instructions to thoroughly investigate the effect which a change of size would have on the advertising and that a report be made by the Committee at the December meeting of the Board. The motion was carried.

It was moved by LaWall, seconded by Whelpley that the Chairman of the Publication Committee bring the proposed change in the size of the JOURNAL to the attention of the general session. The motion was carried.

It was moved by Arny, seconded by Whelpley that the Board approve the changes made in the YEAR BOOK of 1922. The motion was carried.

It was moved by Arny, seconded by Beringer that the special Committee on Revision on the Rules of Finance appointed by the Board be instructed to submit a rule by which credit would be given the JOURNAL for a definite percentage of the subscription charge less an amount to cover overhead expense. The motion was carried.

The question of a full-time Secretary for the Association was then discussed. It was moved by Hilton, seconded by Beringer, that the House of Delegates be requested to postpone the election of a full-time Secretary for one year and that the previous communication from the Board recommending the election of a full-time secretary this year be recalled. The motion was carried.

The following nominations for officers to be elected by the House of Delegates were then made: For Honorary President, Louis Emanuel of Pittsburgh, Pa.; for Secretary, W. B. Day of Chicago; for Treasurer, E. F. Kelly of Baltimore.

It was moved by Beringer, seconded by Arny that the election of the Editors be postponed until the reorganization meeting of the Board. The motion was carried.

The meeting adjourned at 1:15 P.M. with the understanding that the next meeting was to be held Tuesday morning at 9 A.M.

ROBERT P. FISCHELIS, *Secretary.*

MINUTES OF THE FOURTH MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The fourth meeting of the Board of Directors was held, Tuesday, August 25, at 9 A.M., at Hotel Statler, Buffalo.

A recess was taken to listen to the address of Dr. Charters before the joint meeting of the A. C. P. F. and N. A. B. P. The meeting reconvened at 10.45 A.M.

The following were present: Messrs. Beal, Whelpley, Beringer, Godding, Hilton, Scoville, Day, Arny, Kelly and Fischelis.

During the temporary absence of the Secretary of the Board, W. B. Day acted as Secretary. The meeting was devoted to completing the consideration of the revision of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association.

The Chairman of the Board was instructed to present the revised Constitution and By-Laws to the General Session for approval. (See approved Constitution and By-Laws below.)

It was moved by Beringer seconded by Whelpley that all By-Laws not printed in the next YEAR BOOK are hereby repealed. The motion was carried.

The meeting adjourned at 12.45 P.M.

W. B. DAY, *Secretary pro tem.*

The revised Constitution and By-Laws, as approved by the Board, submitted to the General Session and there approved follows:

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

OF THE

American Pharmaceutical Association

(As amended at the Buffalo meeting of the A. Ph. A., August 25–29, 1924.)

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I. This Association shall be called the "American Pharmaceutical Association." Its aim shall be to unite the educated and reputable Pharmacists and Druggists of America in the following objects:

1. To improve and regulate the drug market by preventing the importation of inferior, adulterated, or deteriorated drugs and by detecting and exposing home adulterations.

2. To encourage such proper relations among Pharmacists, Druggists, Physicians and the people at large, as may promote the public welfare, and tend to mutual strength and advantage.

3. To improve the science and art of Pharmacy by diffusing scientific knowledge among Pharmacists and Druggists, fostering pharmaceutical literature, developing talent, stimulating discovery and invention, encouraging home production and manufacture in the several departments of the drug business.

4. To regulate the system of apprenticeship and employment, so as to prevent, as far as practicable, the evils flowing from deficient training in the responsible duties of preparing, dispensing, and selling medicines.

5. To suppress empiricism, and to restrict the dispensing and sale of medicines to regularly educated Pharmacists and Druggists.

6. To uphold standards of authority in the Education, Theory and Practice of Pharmacy.

7. To create and maintain a standard of professional honesty equal to the amount of our professional knowledge with a view to the highest good and greatest protection to the public.

ARTICLE II. This Association shall consist of active, life, and honorary members, and shall hold its meetings annually.

ARTICLE III. The officers of the Association shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, an Editor of the JOURNAL of the Association, an Editor of the YEAR BOOK, also an Honorary President, all of whom shall be elected annually. They shall hold office until the installation of their successors.

ARTICLE IV. All moneys received from life membership, together with such funds as may be bequeathed, or otherwise donated, to the Association may be invested by the Treasurer in United States Government, State, Municipal, County or other securities acceptable as security for postal savings deposits, the interest of which for any current year only may be used by the Association for its expenses.

ARTICLE V. Every proposition to alter or amend this Constitution shall be printed in the JOURNAL at least thirty days prior to the annual meeting, shall be read at the first general session of the annual meeting, and shall be balloted upon at a subsequent general session, when, upon receiving the affirmative votes of two-thirds of the members present, it shall become a part of the Constitution. Any proposition to amend the Constitution for the purpose of permitting the expenditure of the permanent invested funds of the Association, shall require a majority of seven-eighths for its passage.

BY-LAWS

(As amended at the Buffalo meeting of the A. Ph. A., August 25–29, 1924.)

CHAPTER I.

Election of Officers and Members of the Council.

ARTICLE 1. The House of Delegates shall at its second session held during the annual meeting of the Association nominate by ballot three candidates, one of whom shall be, as herein-

after provided, elected President to serve for one year; three candidates for First Vice-President, one of whom shall be elected for one year; three candidates for Second Vice-President, one of whom shall be elected for one year; and nine candidates, three of whom shall be, as hereinafter provided, elected members of the Council to serve for three years.

ARTICLE II. The names of these candidates shall be submitted by mail to every member of the Association by the Secretary within two months after their nomination, together with a request that the member indicate on a ballot enclosed for that purpose his choice of candidates for the offices to be filled, and return the same by mail within thirty days of the date printed on the ballot.

ARTICLE III. The ballots received within thirty days of the date printed on the ballots are to be sent by the Secretary to the Board of Canvassers, who shall count the votes of dues-paid members only, and shall in turn certify to the Secretary the result of the election, after which the names of the successful candidates shall be published in the JOURNAL of the Association.

ARTICLE IV. The officers thus elected by a plurality of votes, together with the other officers elected as hereinafter provided, shall be installed at the final, general session of the first annual meeting of the Association following their election.

ARTICLE V. The Honorary President of the Association, also the Secretary and the Treasurer shall be elected annually by the House of Delegates on nomination by the Council.

CHAPTER II.

Duties of the Officers.

ARTICLE I. *President.* The President shall preside at all general sessions of the Association and shall perform the customary and parliamentary duties established by usage. He shall prepare an address to be presented at the first general session of the annual meeting, following his installation. He shall nominate the members of the standing committees unless otherwise provided for, and submit the names of the nominees to the Council for ratification at the first meeting of the Council held after his installation. He shall be an *ex-officio* member of the Council.

ARTICLE II. *Vice-Presidents.* In the event of the decease or incapacity of the President, the First Vice-President shall assume the duties of the President for the unexpired term of office and in the event of the decease or incapacity of both the President and First Vice-President, the Second Vice-President shall assume the duties of the President for the unexpired term of office.

ARTICLE III. *Secretary.* The Secretary shall keep the minutes of the general sessions of the Association and of the House of Delegates. He shall verify the credentials of the members of the House of Delegates. He shall prepare for publication the official program. He shall give notice of the time and place of annual and special meetings of the Association and of the House of Delegates. He shall notify members and officers of their election and committee members and delegates of their appointment. He shall revise the roll of members. He shall perform such other duties as may be directed by the House of Delegates or Council. He shall be an *ex-officio* member of the Council. He shall give bond for the proper care and disposition of the funds of the Association which may come into his hands, in such amount as may be prescribed by the Council.

ARTICLE IV. *Treasurer.* The Treasurer shall collect the dues of the members and be the custodian of all moneys, securities and deeds belonging to the Association, and shall hold the same subject to the direction and disposition of the Council. He shall file a good and sufficient bond or bonds with the Council for the faithful performance of his duties, this bond, or bonds, to be signed and executed by a trust company acceptable to the Council. He shall be an *ex-officio* member of the Council.

CHAPTER III.

Council.

ARTICLE I. The Council shall consist of 17 members, each of whom has held membership in the Association for five years or more and no one of whom is an officer of the House of Delegates, elected as hereinbefore provided. The President, the Vice-Presidents, the Chairman of the House of Delegates, the Editor of the JOURNAL, the Editor of the YEAR BOOK, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Association shall be *ex-officio* members of the Council. The elected members of the Council shall serve until their successors have been installed.

ARTICLE II. Vacancies which may occur in the Council may be filled by vote of the Council. The members thus elected shall serve until their successors elected at the next annual Election of the Association shall have been installed.

ARTICLE III. The Council shall meet immediately after the annual meeting of the Association and at such other times as it may determine, or at the call of the Chairman, or as otherwise provided for. Nine members shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE IV. At its first meeting following the annual meeting of the Association, the Council shall organize by electing from its own membership a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman and a Secretary, and the Chairman shall appoint such committees of the Council as may be necessary or desirable.

ARTICLE V. The Council shall have supervision of all property, funds, finances and publications of the Association. It shall elect the Editor of the JOURNAL and the Editor of the YEAR BOOK, the Historian and the Local Secretary. It shall nominate, for election by the House of Delegates, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Association. It shall fix the salaries of officers and employees of the Association and shall prepare an annual budget. It shall ratify the standing committees nominated by the President unless otherwise provided for. It shall act on the applications for membership in the Association. The Council shall act for the Association and House of Delegates in the interim between meetings and shall submit through its Secretary to the House of Delegates at its first session during the annual meeting an annual report.

CHAPTER IV.

Finances.

ARTICLE I. The necessary funds for carrying on the activities of the Association shall be raised by the collection of membership dues, from the publications of the Association, and in any other manner approved by the Council. The Council shall appropriate the funds necessary to defray the expenses of the Association.

ARTICLE II. *Deposit of Moneys.* The Treasurer shall deposit all moneys received by him with a reliable banking company, or companies, recommended by the Committee on Property and Funds and approved by the Council, where said moneys may be drawing interest for the benefit of the Association, unless otherwise provided for. Said moneys shall be deposited in the name of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and such deposit shall be made daily whenever the Treasurer's receipts amount to $100 or more.

ARTICLE III. *Payment of Moneys or Funds.* Moneys or funds shall be paid out by numbered voucher checks certified by the Secretary and drawn by the Treasurer.

ARTICLE IV. *Payment of Bills.* Unless otherwise provided for, the correctness of every bill shall be certified by the person contracting the same and by the Secretary, and the latter shall note on the bill the appropriation against which the bill is to be charged. The bill shall then be submitted to the Committee on Finance, through its chairman, for approval before payment is made. A voucher check showing the appropriation against which the payment is charged shall then be drawn and signed by the Secretary. Upon receipt of which check, together with the original bill, the Treasurer shall complete the check, affix his signature and forward it to the payee, filing the original bill.

ARTICLE V. *Investment of Money or Funds.* Unless otherwise provided for, the money or the funds of the Association may be invested in bonds, deeds and other securities upon recommendation of the Committee on Property and Funds and the approval of the Council.

ARTICLE VI. *Designation of Banks and Safe Deposit Vaults for Funds, Securities and Deeds.* The Committee on Property and Funds shall annually recommend to the Council for approval the banks and safe deposit vaults in which the funds, securities and deeds of the Association shall be kept for the ensuing year.

ARTICLE VII. *Custodian of Funds, Securities and Deeds.* The bank books, securities and deeds shall be in the name of the American Pharmaceutical Association with the Treasurer as custodian, and the accounts of the same shall be kept by him.

ARTICLE VIII. *Auditing of Accounts.* The Committee on Finance shall on December the first of each year recommend to the Council for their approval a certified public accountant, or accountants, who shall audit all accounts of the Association before March the first of the next

fiscal year, and who shall report the results of the audit promptly to the Council through its secretary.

ARTICLE IX. *Annual Reports of Treasurer, Secretary and Editor of the Journal.* The Treasurer, Secretary and Editor of the JOURNAL shall balance their books on January the first of each year and shall make out previous to the 10th day following their financial reports for the fiscal year just closed. Such reports, together with their books, accounts, vouchers, etc., shall promptly be placed at the disposal of the accountant or accountants for audit as provided for under ARTICLE VIII. Such books, accounts, vouchers, etc., shall be returned to the Treasurer, Secretary and Editor of the JOURNAL, respectively, within 15 days thereafter.

ARTICLE X. *Expense of Bonds of Treasurer, Secretary and Editor of the Journal.* The expense of the bonds required to be given by the Treasurer, the Secretary and the Editor of the JOURNAL shall be paid by the Association.

ARTICLE XI. *Merging of Balances.* All balances remaining from appropriations at the close of each fiscal year shall be turned back into the treasury unless otherwise ordered by the Council.

ARTICLE XII. *Disposal of Receipts from the National Formulary.* The Treasurer shall keep a separate and accurate account of all receipts of and disbursements for the National Formulary. Any balance of receipts in excess of disbursements, remaining at the end of any fiscal year, after making due allowance for any outstanding indebtedness on behalf of the National Formulary, shall be credited as follows: Fifty per cent. to the general funds of the Association as partial repayment for that portion of the overhead charges of the Association incurred on behalf of the National Formulary; and the remaining fifty per cent. to the credit of the American Pharmaceutical Association Research Fund. This fund is to be held as a permanent fund by the American Pharmaceutical Association through its Council.

Until such time as the American Pharmaceutical Association Research Fund has accumulated from this source or from bequests, contributions, etc., a fund of not less than one hundred thousand ($100,000.00) dollars, the Council may expend not more than fifty per cent. of the net income of said fund. When this Research Fund shall exceed one hundred thousand ($100,000.00) dollars, then the Council may expend annually a sum not exceeding the income derived from the investment held by the said Research Fund.

From the funds thus available, the Council may grant such honorariums or awards to encourage investigation and research upon any subjects relating in any way to pharmacy or to the collateral sciences as may in their judgment be deemed proper. In the granting of such honorariums or awards, preference shall be given to such applications or subjects as are recommended by the committees of Revision of the United States Pharmacopœia or the National Formulary.

ARTICLE XIII. The Treasurer shall keep a separate and an accurate account of all the receipts and disbursements on account of the JOURNAL and shall credit to the account of the JOURNAL at the close of each fiscal year, one-half of the receipts from annual dues after deducting twenty per cent. of such amount as overhead charge against the JOURNAL. Any profit resulting from the publication of the JOURNAL shall accrue to the current funds of the Association.

ARTICLE XIV. *Salary Year of Officers.* The salary year of the officers of the American Pharmaceutical Association shall run from July 1 of one year to July 1 of the next year.

ARTICLE XV. *Approval and Payment of Bills of Journal.* All bills on account of the JOURNAL shall be certified by the Editor and sent as soon as possible to the Chairman of the Committee on Publications for approval and then sent by the latter to the Secretary for payment in accordance with ARTICLE III.

ARTICLE XVI. *Bills for Year Book, National Formulary and Publications.* All bills on account of the YEAR BOOK, National Formulary and other publications of the Association, unless otherwise provided for, shall be certified to by the person contracting the same and the Chairman of the Committee on Publications, and sent by the latter to the Secretary for payment in accordance with ARTICLE III.

CHAPTER V.

House of Delegates.

ARTICLE I. The House of Delegates shall be composed of accredited representatives apportioned as stated below, of the following organizations, such representatives to have been mem-

bers of the A. Ph. A. in good standing for at least two years immediately prior to their admission:

(*a*) One from each section of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

(*b*) One from each local branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association which has not less than fifty dues-paid members and which during the preceding fiscal year held not less than six meetings with an attendance of not less than nine members at each meeting.

(*c*) One from each of the following Associations: National Association of Retail Druggists, National Wholesale Druggists' Association, American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, American Drug Manufacturers' Association, the Proprietary Association and the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association.

(*d*) One from each affiliated State Pharmaceutical Association which has been officially organized for at least one year and one additional representative for each five hundred dues-paid members of the American Pharmaceutical Association where such membership of the State Association exceeds five hundred.

(*e*) The members of the Council.

ARTICLE II. The elected or appointed members of the House of Delegates shall hold office for a term of one year or until the credentials of their successors shall have been verified by the Secretary. The terms of office shall begin with the annual meeting following their election or appointment.

ARTICLE III. The House of Delegates shall meet on the first day of the annual meeting of the Association and prior to the first general session. It shall also meet following the first and before the second general session and thereafter at the call of the Chairman, or upon the written request of thirty delegates representing a majority of the affiliated state Associations. Twenty-five voting members of the House of Delegates shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE IV. The officers shall consist of a Chairman, and a Vice-Chairman who shall be elected as provided in the By-Laws of the House of Delegates. The Secretary of the Association shall act as Secretary of the House of Delegates. These officers shall serve for one year or until their successors are installed.

ARTICLE V. At its second session the House of Delegates shall elect a Secretary and Treasurer of the Association on nomination of the Council. It shall nominate candidates for President, Vice-Presidents, Councilors of the Association and shall receive the reports of the general officers not otherwise provided for, of the Council, the Sections and of the Standing and Special Committees. It shall make an annual report covering its transactions for the year to the first general session of the Association. At its meeting following the first general session it shall receive the President's address. It shall present a report on this address and on such other matters as may be necessary, to the second general session of the Association. Any further reports may be made to subsequent general sessions of the annual meeting. It shall select the time and place of the annual meeting and shall transact all general business of the Association not otherwise provided for in the Constitution and By-Laws.

ARTICLE VI. Fraternal delegates may be received from any of the departments of the U. S. Government and organizations connected with or related to pharmacy as the House of Delegates may determine. Such fraternal delegates may be granted the privilege of the floor but shall not be entitled to vote.

CHAPTER VI.

Sections.

ARTICLE I. To expedite and render more efficient the work of the Association, the following sections are provided:

1. Scientific Section.
2. Section on Education and Legislation.
3. Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing.
4. Section on Commercial Interests.
5. Section on Historical Pharmacy.

Additions to or deletions from the list of sections may be made by the House of Delegates upon the recommendation of the Council.

ARTICLE II. The Sections shall meet at such time and place, during the annual meeting of the Association, as may be provided for in the annual program. Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of a Section.

ARTICLE III. At its last meeting held during the annual meeting of the Association, each Section shall elect by ballot a chairman, a secretary and a member of the House of Delegates to serve for 1 year, or until their successors are installed.

ARTICLE IV. Each Section may, with the approval of the Council adopt such By-Laws, rules and regulations, and appoint such committees, as may be necessary for the proper conduct of its work.

ARTICLE V. Each Section, through its officers, shall solicit papers and propose suitable subjects for discussion at its annual meetings, arrange the business of the Section in advance, and perform such duties as may be referred to it. It shall make an annual report to the House of Delegates. The minutes of each meeting, together with all documents and papers which belong to each Section, must be placed immediately after the meeting in the hands of the Secretary for publication and safe-keeping.

ARTICLE VI. Any person desiring to submit a paper to the Association shall present to the Secretary of the Section to which it refers, at least 10 days prior to the annual meeting, an abstract of said paper indicating its contents and consisting of not less than 50 nor more than 200 words. The paper itself should be submitted to the officers of the Section prior to its first meeting. Not more than 15 minutes shall be allowed for the presentation of any paper unless by the unanimous consent of the Section. All papers presented to the Association and Branches shall become the property of the Association with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication prior to their publication in those of the Association, except with the consent of the Council.

CHAPTER VII.

Local Branches.

ARTICLE I. Local branches of this Association may be formed whenever it may appear that fifteen members of this Association in good standing, will participate, provided that no more than one such branch shall be formed in any one state, province, district or territory unless such branches shall be formed at a point distant one hundred miles or more from any branch already established in the same state, province, district or territory.

ARTICLE II. All active or voting members of local branches must be members of this Association in good standing.

ARTICLE III. The objects and aims of local branches of this Association, shall be the same as set forth in ARTICLE I of the Constitution of this body, and the acts of local branches shall in no way commit or bind this Association, and can only serve as recommendations to it. And no local branch shall enact any article of Constitution or By-Law to conflict with the Constitution or By-Laws of this Association.

ARTICLE IV. Each local branch having not less than 50 dues-paid members of the Association, holding not less than six meetings annually with an attendance of not less than 9 members at each meeting, and the proceedings of which shall have been submitted to the JOURNAL for publication, may elect one representative to the House of Delegates.

ARTICLE V. If within any one calendar year any local branch shall fail to hold at least three stated meetings, the proceedings of which are reported in the JOURNAL, the branch shall be deemed to be suspended.

CHAPTER VIII.

Standing and Special Committees.

ARTICLE I. Unless otherwise provided for, there shall be nominated by the President and ratified by the Council the following Standing Committees:

1. Committee on Local Branches.
2. Board of Canvassers.
3. Committee on Membership.

4. Committee on State and National Legislation.
5. Committee on United States Pharmacopœia.
6. Committee on Revision of the National Formulary.
7. Committee on Recipe Book.
8. Committee on Syllabus.
9. Committee on Pharmaceutical Research.
10. Committee on Ebert Prize.

ARTICLE II. *Board of Canvassers.* The Board of Canvassers shall be composed of three members appointed by the President. It shall carry out the duties provided for under the election of officers.

ARTICLE III. *Committee on Membership.* The Committee on Membership shall be composed of a general chairman, district chairmen, and state chairmen, the latter each with one or more associates. It shall be the duty of this committee to invite the membership of pharmacists and others interested in pharmacy and to coöperate with the state associations in the effort to bring their membership into the American Pharmaceutical Association.

ARTICLE IV. The Committee on the United States Pharmacopœia shall be nominated by the President of the Association as follows: One member to be appointed for ten years, and one for nine, eight, seven, six, five, four, three, two and one years, respectively, each vacancy occurring by expiration of term to be filled by a new appointment for ten years. The Committee shall elect its own Chairman annually. It shall collect statistics regarding the frequency with which official and non-official remedies are used in legitimate practice, and shall endeavor to ascertain the general wishes and requirements of the profession throughout the country in regard to any desired changes or improvements in the Pharmacopœia. It shall also note errors of any kind found in the U. S. Pharmacopœia as to facilitate and aid the work of the National Committee of Revision of the U. S. P.

ARTICLE V. Whenever deemed advisable by the Council, it shall after the publication of each edition of the National Formulary appoint a committee of fifteen members from the general membership of the Association, which committee shall have charge of the revision of the Formulary. This committee shall report annually, or as often as required, to the Council, and shall continue to serve until the edition for which it was appointed has been completed. Vacancies occurring in this committee shall be filled by the Council as quickly as is expedient.

ARTICLE VI. The Committee on Pharmaceutical Syllabus shall be nominated by the President of the Association as follows: One member shall be appointed for seven years, and one for six, five, four, three, two and one years respectively, each vacancy occurring from expiration of term shall be filled for a term of seven years; other vacancies shall be filled at the annual meetings of the Association for the unexpired terms. This Committee shall report to the Association through the Section on Pharmaceutical Legislation and Education, shall be members of the National Committee on Pharmaceutical Syllabus and shall recommend to the Association its proportionate share of the current expenses.

ARTICLE VII. The Committee on Pharmaceutical Research shall be elected by the Council, two members to serve for a term of five years, two for a term of four years, two for a term of three years, two for a term of two years, two for a term of one year, and after the expiration of the one-year term two members shall be elected annually for a term of five years, the Committee on Pharmaceutical Research shall endeavor to promote research along pharmaceutical lines and shall advise the Council as to the use of the research funds of the Association.

ARTICLE VIII. The Committee on the Ebert Prize, which shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Scientific Section, shall at the next annual meeting after the one at which essays are presented, determine which, if any of them, has met the requirements of the founder of the prize. In all respects it shall be governed by the stipulations expressed by the donor.

ARTICLE IX. The duties of the Standing Committees, unless otherwise provided for, shall be those assigned to them by the Council.

ARTICLE X. Special Committees of the Association shall be appointed by the President of the Association. Special Committees of the House of Delegates shall be appointed by the Chairman of the House of Delegates.

CHAPTER IX.

Membership.

ARTICLE I. Every pharmacist and druggist of good moral and professional standing whether in business on his own account, retired from business, or employed by another, teachers of Pharmacy, Chemistry and Botany who may be especially interested in Pharmacy and Materia Medica, editors and publishers of pharmaceutical journals and other persons interested in the progress of the science and art of pharmacy, who, after duly considering the objects of the Association and the obligations of the Constitution and By-Laws, subscribe to them, are eligible to membership; provided that any person whose name has been dropped from the roll of members for non-payment of dues may be readmitted after having again made application in regular form, the application being accompanied by the usual fee; or he may be readmitted, without such application, on payment of all back dues; in the latter case his membership shall date from the time when he first joined the Association, as previously printed in the Roll of Members, and notice of such action shall be inserted in the addendum to the Treasurer's report.

ARTICLE II. Every application for membership shall require the endorsement of two members of the Association in good standing, and each applicant must receive the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the Council for election, after which his membership shall be completed by his signing the Constitution and By-Laws and paying the annual dues for the current year. Any newly elected member, upon the payment of annual dues for the year in which he is elected, shall be entitled to the annual volume of the Report on the Progress of Pharmacy and such other publications of the Association as are distributed to its members free of charge during the year. Any application for membership made during the fiscal year (the calendar year shall be the fiscal year of the Association) shall apply to the current fiscal year; except between June and January, when, if desired, it can be made to apply to the next fiscal year, if so stated on the application. The publications will be sent for the fiscal year in which the dues and subscription are credited except to those who have resigned or have been dropped from the rolls for the non-payment of dues prior to the issuance of any such publication.

The price for the Report on the Progress of Pharmacy to non-members shall be fixed by the Council. The subscription price for the JOURNAL of the Association shall be four dollars per annum to members and non-members alike. The subscription of the JOURNAL must be separate and distinct from the annual dues, although both may be paid at one and the same time.

ARTICLE III. Every member shall pay *in advance* to the Treasurer the sum of four dollars as annual dues, and by neglecting to pay said contribution for *six successive months*, may be dropped from the roll of members. If the annual dues (four dollars) and the annual subscription to the JOURNAL (four dollars) be paid at one and the same time, a reduction of three dollars shall be allowed.

ARTICLE IV. Any member of the Association who shall pay to the Treasurer the sum of $100.00 during the first year of his connection therewith, and also any member not in arrears, who after ten years shall pay the sum of $75.00, or after fifteen years the sum of $50.00, or after twenty years the sum of $40.00, or after twenty-five years the sum of $25.00, and any member who may have paid annual dues for thirty-seven consecutive years, shall become a life-member, and shall be exempt from all future annual contributions.

ARTICLE V. Resignation of membership shall be made in writing to the Secretary or Treasurer, but no resignation shall be accepted from any one who is in arrears to the Treasury.

All resignations shall be acknowledged in writing by the officer who receives them, and shall be reported to the Council.

ARTICLE VI. Any member may be expelled for improper conduct, or the violation of the Constitution, By-Laws, or Ethics, adopted by the Association, but no person shall be expelled unless he shall receive for expulsion two-thirds of all the votes cast at a general session.

ARTICLE VII. Pharmacists, chemists, and other scientific men who may be thought worthy the distinction, may be elected honorary members. They shall not, however, be required to contribute to the funds, nor shall they be eligible to hold office or vote at the meetings.

CHAPTER X.

General Meetings.

ARTICLE I. The meetings shall be held annually: Provided that in case of failure of this, from any cause, the duty of calling the Association together shall devolve upon the President, or one of the Vice-Presidents, with the advice and consent of the Council.

At least three general sessions of the annual meeting shall be provided for, the first general session to be held on the first day of the annual meeting.

ARTICLE II. At the first general session of the annual meeting, the President's address shall be received and referred to the House of Delegates. The annual report of the House of Delegates shall also be received at this session. At the second general session, the report of the House of Delegates on the President's address and on such other matters as may be necessary shall be received. At the final general session, the officers for the ensuing year shall be installed. At any general session such other general business as may be presented may be transacted.

ARTICLE III. Any action taken by the House of Delegates can be negatived at a general session by a majority vote with not less than 50 members present and voting.

CHAPTER XI.

Rules of Order and Debate.

ARTICLE I. The ordinary rules of parliamentary bodies shall be enforced by the presiding officer, from whose decision, however, appeals may be taken, if required by two members, and the meeting shall thereupon decide without debate.

ARTICLE II. When a question is regularly before the assembly and under discussion, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a certain day, to commit or amend, to postpone indefinitely; which several motions have precedence in the order named. A motion to adjourn shall be decided without debate.

ARTICLE III. No member may speak twice on the same subject, except by permission, until every member wishing to speak has spoken.

ARTICLE IV. On the call of any two members, the ayes and nays shall be ordered, when every member shall vote, unless excused by a majority of those present, and the names and manner of voting shall be entered on the minutes.

ARTICLE V. On all points of order not covered in these By-Laws, the Association shall be governed by the established usages in all assemblies governed by parliamentary rules.

CHAPTER XII.

Miscellaneous.

ARTICLE I. A majority of the members of any of the standing or special committees shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE II. In all questions arising before the Council or before any of the Standing or Special Committees, and which can be disposed of by positive or negative vote, the Chairman of the Council or the Chairman of any of these Committees may take the vote of their respective bodies in writing, and the same shall have the same force and effect as if members had been personally present, a majority of the votes cast being considered sufficient to decide a question. The ayes and nayes of such votes taken by the Council shall be entered upon the minutes of said Council.

CHAPTER XIII.

Amendments.

ARTICLE I. Every proposition to alter or amend these By-Laws shall be submitted in writing at a general session, and may be balloted for at any subsequent general session, when, upon receiving the votes of three-fourths of the members present, it shall become a part of the By-Laws.

MINUTES OF THE FIFTH MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The fifth meeting of the Board of Directors was called to order by Chairman Beal, Wednesday, August 27 at 7:35 P.M. at Hotel Statler, Buffalo.

The following were present: Messrs. Beal, Whelpley, Beringer, Godding, Hilton, LaWall, Arny, Kelly, Day and Fischelis.

The minutes of the third and fourth meetings were approved as read.

Secretary Day of the House of Delegates reported that the House had approved the recommendation of the Board to postpone the election of a full-time secretary for one year and that the candidates for honorary president, Secretary and Treasurer nominated by the Board had been elected.

The Secretary was instructed to present an abstract of the minutes of the Board to the General Session for approval.

The names of applicants for membership numbered 558 to 609, inclusive, were read and on motion by Beringer, seconded by Hilton, the Secretary was authorized to cast a unanimous ballot electing these members. The motion was carried and the applicants were declared elected. (The names of the applicants will be found at the end of this report.)

The names on the applications of Headquarters Campaign contributors numbered H-1 to H-167 entitled to membership in the Association were read, and on motion by Beringer, seconded by Hilton, the Secretary was instructed to cast a unanimous ballot electing these members. The motion was carried and the applicants were declared elected. (The names of the applicants will be found at the end of this report.)

Secretary Day presented a telegram from the Fort Des Moines Hotel stating that the first week of September had been reserved for the meeting of the A. Ph. A. in 1925.

C. H. LaWall brought up the question of holding meetings during the fall or winter in place of the summer season, which was discussed.

It was moved by Arny, seconded by Whelpley, that Secretary Day confer with the secretaries of the A. C. P. F. and N. A. B. P. regarding the time for the meeting. The motion was carried.

Chairman Beal announced that he had appointed the following delegation to meet with the N. A. R. D. executive committee in Washington: Messrs. Day, LaWall, Kelly, Holton, Hilton, Fischelis and Beal.

On motion by Arny, seconded by Whelpley, the appointments were approved.

Dr. Arny called attention to the presence at this meeting, of Prof. I. M. Kolthoff, of the Pharmacy faculty of the University of Utrecht, and recommended that he be elected an honorary member of the Association. Upon nomination by Arny, seconded by Beringer, Prof. Kolthoff was unanimously elected and Prof. Arny was delegated to inform the distinguished visitor of his election.

Chairman Beal reported that he had presented the revised By-Laws to the General Session and that they were laid over for consideration at the next general session.

Dr. Dunning then reported for the Committee on Headquarters Building Fund as follows:

REPORT OF THE ALL-PHARMACY HEADQUARTERS BUILDING CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

On December 7, 1923, the Board of Directors of the American Pharmaceutical Association gave me the privilege of organizing a committee of five to show what could be done with a plan which I had offered for obtaining from the druggists of the United States not less than $500,000.00 to erect a headquarters building, establish an endowment fund to provide for the activities of the American Pharmaceutical Association and afford facilities for the representatives of all the national drug-trade associations and especially to serve the interests of pharmacy in all its branches and phases throughout the United States. I now wish to report what has been done.

Within a week after my appointment our Campaign Committee was organized and consisted of E. F. Kelly, S. L. Hilton, W. Bruce Philip, E. L. Newcomb and myself as Chairman. Our Committee immediately appointed a Publicity Director, E. L. Newcomb, Director of Propaganda, A. M. Hayes, Business Manager, F. C. Bortner, Treasurer, E. F. Kelly. We also appointed an Advisory Committee of over three hundred and fifty whose principal duty was to sanction the enterprise and speak favorably of it whenever they might have the opportunity. We also appointed a chairman for each state and furnished a plan for state organization. This organization, through its main committee of five, has kept a staff of clerical assistants busy and has appointed, educated, instructed and obtained the whole-hearted support and active coöperation of the respective state chairmen. We have written more than ten thousand individual letters and have

sent out more than 500 night letters and telegrams. We have written individual letters to every drug manufacturer, wholesale druggist, proprietary druggist and affiliated business in the United States, and have corresponded with several hundred of them with good results, having obtained $1000.00, $2500.00, $5000.00 and $10,000.00 subscriptions to enable us to create a favorable impression among the smaller subscribers.

Our Publicity Director has developed a publicity campaign which could scarcely be surpassed, even though he might have thousands of dollars and a large corps of assistants instead of a few hundred dollars and several assistants. He has written individual letters which must run into thousands, he has corresponded with three hundred and fifty Advisory Committee men and has obtained many valuable statements supporting this splendid campaign. He has corresponded with and secured the fullest coöperation and interest of some fifty drug journals which are giving whole-hearted, disinterested service worth many thousands of dollars. He has circularized and corresponded with all manufacturers, wholesalers, officers of state associations, pharmaceutical faculties, boards of pharmacy, etc., and has stimulated their interest and obtained their coöperation. He has arranged for radio talks and special publications and for the insertions of letter inslips in the letters of many drug firms having an extensive mailing list.

Special mention must be made of the splendid coöperation and whole-hearted support that has been accorded this great enterprise by the drug journals throughout the country.

Our Director of Propaganda has prepared a carefully worded impressive letter, completely informative and instructive, which was sent to every registered druggist in the United States—more than fifty thousand of them—on April the first. This letter contained a pledge card with instructions what to do with it.

Our State Chairmen have organized, along a general plan, a main committee of seven subchairmen for every large city and county, with sufficient captains of the teams and solicitors so that each solicitor would have only a limited number of prospects to call upon. In the large majority of instances, the State Chairmen have not only completed their organization, but have been persistent in their efforts to obtain service from the committeemen whom they appointed. In some instances this has been difficult, but it is now evident in every state an effective organization will be perfected.

Our Business Director, a certified expert accountant, is equipped with filing cards and cabinets and has received several thousands of subscriptions already and deserves special thanks for the great interest he has shown in this work and the results which he has accomplished, including much correspondence, and the careful accounting that he has made of the subscriptions received and the coöperation which he has extended our Treasurer in managing a considerable sum of money which has been paid into the fund.

On the present status of the campaign, there is so much to be said that it will be advisable to make as short a statement as possible. The great drive, beginning about April 10th and lasting some two or three weeks, proved to be only an introduction to the campaign, as was understood by the Campaign Committee. The drive reaped a great harvest, but its greatest accomplishment was to create interest in many states where the organizations had formed, but had not become active. Since the drive, practically every state has reported a number of subscriptions and thirty-one have reported aggregate subscriptions in excess of $1000.00. Of these thirty-one states, one state has reported pledges in excess of $60,000.00, one in excess of $30,000.00, four in excess of $20,000.00, three in excess of $15,000.00, three in excess of $10,000.00, seven in excess of $5000.00, ten in excess of $2000.00 and many pledges have not yet been reported. Twenty-nine state pharmaceutical associations have already subscribed to the campaign in sums ranging up to $2000.00 and many other state associations have endorsed the effort. The aggregate amount of subscriptions pledged and reported approximate $275,000.00 and, in addition to this, there has been reported, but no cards have yet been received, something over $100,000.00 so that the aggregate amount pledged, reported and unreported, approximates $400,000.00.* During the past few weeks our Committee has been tremendously stimulated because of several large cash subscriptions which have been made by wealthy individuals, associated with pharmacy, especially one for $10,000.00. Our Committee believes that many other wealthy men, when they become thoroughly awakened to their great opportunity, will make similar large gifts to endow this great cause. There is no doubt but that the enterprise will meet with complete success, provided those

* See next page.

Analysis by States of Subscriptions Actually Received up to August 16th

This Does Not Include Those Reported but Not Yet Received

	Mfrs.	Wholesalers	Misc.	No. of Stores	No. of Sub.	—RETAILERS— Amounts	Average	Totals
Alabama			$ 250.00	835	2	$ 110.00	.131	$ 360.00
Arizona				120	12	679.50	5.66	679.50
Arkansas				873	62	2,450.00	2.80	2,450.00
California			700.00	1,600	44	1,410.00	.881	2,110.00
Colorado				592	74	3,523.00	5.95	3,523.00
Connecticut			250.00	606	11	180.00	.297	430.00
Dist. of Columbia		$ 200.00	50.00	217	59	3,015.00	13.90	3,265.00
Delaware				112				
Florida			10.00	606	3	40.00	.066	50.00
Georgia			1,000.00	1,114	1	50.00	.045	1,050.00
Idaho				246	7	350.00	1.42	350.00
Illinois	$ 4,000.00		7,725.00	3,079	140	6,070.00	1.97	17,795.00
Indiana	5,500.00	500.00	1,750.00	1,607	91	3,517.00	2.18	11,267.00
Iowa	7,000.00		2,500.00	1,533	118	7,070.00	4.61	16,570.00
Kansas			1,018.00	1,131	73	1,455.00	1.39	2,473.00
Kentucky			1,000.00	820	41	851.00	1.04	1,851.00
Louisiana			2,025.00	666	8	385.00	.563	2,410.00
Maine				407	1	25.00	.061	25.00
Maryland	14,234.00	2,025.00	2,375.00	540	190	12,642.00	23.41	31,276.00
Massachusetts	2,600.00	100.00	1,664.40	1,687	132	4,872.00	2.90	9,236.40
Michigan	8,750.00		500.00	1,742	68	1,936.00	1.11	11,186.00
Minnesota			500.00	932	291	15,562.50	16.70	16,062.50
Mississippi			575.00	643	15	365.00	.537	940.00
Missouri	1,000.00		3,250.00	2,186	21	1,410.00	.65	5 660.00
Montana				300	10	420.00	1.40	420.00
Nebraska			250.00	921	7	245.00	.266	495.00
Nevada				53				
New Hampshire			100.00	235	3	615.00	2.62	715.00
New Jersey	11,200.00	100.00	750.00	1,280	306	7,674.00	6.00	19,724.00
New Mexico				122	1	25.00	.205	25.00
New York	49,300.00	3,100.00	2,650.00	4,612	149	6,250.00	1.36	61,300.00
North Carolina		100.00	200.00	769	183	3,960.50	5.15	4,260.50
North Dakota			500.00	362	38	1,400.00	3.87	1,900.00
Ohio	200.00	1,000.00	2,500.00	2,278	39	2,332.00	1.03	6,032.00
Oklahoma				1,241	7	250.00	.201	250.00
Oregon		225.00	256.00	415	314	645.05	1.55	1,126.05
Pennsylvania	2,600.00	1,100.00	5,618.00	3,213	137	10,075.00	3.14	19,393.00
Rhode Island			500.00	302	1	5.00	.016	505.00
South Carolina				521	42	1,085.00	2.09	1,085.00
South Dakota			600.00	411	4	250.00	.61	850.00
Tennessee			3,525.75	747	9	244.50	.33	3,770.25
Texas				2,758	19	379.50	.138	379.50
Utah			250.00	186	37	830.00	4.46	1,080.00
Vermont				167	1	10.00	.06	10.00
Virginia		150.00		666	275	7,321.00	10.99	7,471.00
Washington				655	3	50.00	.077	50.00
West Virginia				383	8	335.00	.87	335.00
Wisconsin			500.00	1,035	11	610.00	.59	1,110.00
Wyoming				102	1	100.00	.98	100.00
National			525.60		1			525.60
Porto Rico					1	2.00		2.00
Cuba					1	5.00		5.00
Hawaii					1	100.00		100.00
Canada					1	100.00		100.00
	$106,384.00	$ 8,600.00	$45,867.75			$113,286.55		$274,138.30
Reported but not received						115,000.00		115,000.00
						$228,286.55		$389,138.30

Total number of Pledges received to date 4,049
Number of Pledges entitled to membership who have paid the required amount of $5.00 to date 477
Number of Pledges entitled to membership who have not paid the required $5.00 1,165

who have been actively interested in this splendid work will continue their efforts until the full amount, $1,000,000.00 including endowment fund, is obtained.

Our Business Manager has turned into the treasury, or has definite promises of payments to be made on or before August 25th, which will aggregate cash approximately $100,000.00. An independent audit will be furnished the Board of Directors giving a definite statement respecting the business Manager's accounting.

In the beginning of the present campaign the undertaking was designated as a campaign for the American Pharmaceutical Association Headquarters Building Fund and the importance of the great enterprise was not recognized or understood generally, but, within the last few months, a change of viewpoint has rapidly taken place and all classes of drug interests have come to realize the true nature of this project and the undertaking has developed into an all pharmacy movement, which is defined as a campaign for all Pharmacy Headquarters Building Fund, which is being obtained and administered under the auspices of the American Pharmaceutical Association, which is truly representative of all phases of pharmaceutical interests, inasmuch as all national and state pharmaceutical associations, under the new reorganization plan adopted at the Asheville meeting, are entitled to appoint members to the House of Delegates, which formulates and controls the policies of the American Pharmaceutical Association. This new conception of the enterprise has already resulted in much good to pharmacy generally and has been largely responsible for the splendid progress which the campaign has made. All classes of drug interests are beginning to realize the practicability of federating their interests, employing their combined influence and power for the good of pharmacy and humanity, through the operations of this Headquarters Building. While many members of our profession realize the importance and value of a museum, library and research department, the large majority understand better the value of a great publicity bureau of a national character which will disseminate knowledge to the druggists throughout the country and will develop propaganda to the public of an educational character and will result in a better understanding of the great service which is offered and given by the corner drug store to its patrons. Also, the druggists generally can well understand and appreciate the importance of adopting educational measures and other influences which will tend to modify and improve many of the laws and regulations which are imposed upon the practice of their profession, through lack of understanding by those responsible for these laws and regulations, or, possibly, for less justifiable reasons. They also realize that many of these insidious laws and regulations may be eliminated or prevented from becoming laws, when it is proven to those responsible for them that they are unjust and ill advised. All this and much more will the Headquarters Building accomplish.

It is interesting to note that on account of the provision that any non-member of the American Pharmaceutical Association who would subscribe $25.00 or more would become entitled to membership for one year has resulted in an increase of some fifteen hundred members to the Association up to the present time and a much larger increase is expected.

However, probably the most important result to pharmacy brought about by this campaign is the spirit of coöperation which has been engendered in the minds of druggists throughout the United States and the growing belief in the feasibility of some practical plan of a federation of the drug interests of this country through the operation of the All-Pharmacy Headquarters Building.

There are a few recommendations which I will offer the Board of Directors and which I consider most important for the successful issue of this great enterprise. Recommendation one is that there should be no unnecessary delay in perfecting plans for the Headquarters Building and its operation and that the building should be started within two years subsequent to this meeting—the sooner the better.

The other recommendation is that a committee of five be appointed to consider and draw up plans for the headquarters building.

Attached to this report is a detailed analysis furnished by our Business Manager of the financial report on the Fund. This analysis gives cash on hand, aggregate number of subscriptions, and an analysis of subscriptions by state furnishing the following information: Number of drug stores within the State, average subscriptions from retail drug stores, total subscriptions from manufacturers, totals from wholesalers and totals from miscellaneous, and the grand total.

In concluding this report, I would call to your attention the splendid work which has been accomplished by many of the State Chairmen and some of their committeemen. In most instances the amount of subscriptions reported from the different states is indicative of the time,

energy and initiative displayed by the State Chairmen, but not in every instance. There are some States which I am convinced will show the results of the hard work of their State Chairmen in the future, which is not evidenced through the aggregate amount of subscriptions at the present time.

H. A. B. DUNNING, *Chairman.*

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

STATE ASSOCIATIONS.

Alabama	$250.00
California	500.00
Connecticut	250.00
Illinois	500.00
Indiana	500.00
Iowa	500.00
Kentucky	500.00
Louisiana	2000.00
Maryland	500.00
Massachusetts	500.00
Michigan	500.00
Minnesota	500.00
Mississippi	500.00
Missouri	500.00
Nebraska	250.00
New Hampshire	100.00
New Jersey	500.00
North Dakota	500.00
Ohio	500.00
Oregon	100.00
Pennsylvania	500.00
South Dakota	500.00
Utah	250.00
Wisconsin	500.00

Maryland Travelers Assoc	500.00
Travelers Auxiliary, O. S. P. A	100.00
Akron Drug Club	1000.00
Columbus, O., Assoc	500.00
Portland Retail Druggists' Assoc	100.00
Cleveland Branch, A. Ph. A	500.00
New England Branch, A. Ph. A	100.00
Univ. Valparaiso Pharm. Assoc	100.00

Dr. Dunning also reported that the joint committee could not recommend anything definite at this time with reference to location and building plans.

A general discussion of the report took place in which Dr. Dunning stated that the prospects of collecting close to $200,000 of the money pledged, in the next 2 years were excellent and that in his judgment the building should be started as soon as possible.

It was moved by Whelpley, seconded by Kelly, that the report be referred to the House of Delegates for discussion. The motion was carried.

After a vote of thanks had been tendered Dr. Dunning for his untiring efforts with their splendid results, the meeting adjourned at 9.30 P.M.

ROBERT P. FISCHELIS, *Secretary.*

MINUTES OF THE SIXTH MEETING OF THE COUNCIL. (FORMERLY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.)

The sixth meeting of the Council (formerly Board of Directors) was held Thursday, August 28, 1924, at 7.30 P.M., at Hotel Statler, Buffalo.

The following were present: Messrs. Beal, Whelpley, Kelly, LaWall, Hilton, Beringer, Godding, Day, Scoville, Arny, Eberle and Fischelis. The minutes of the fifth meeting of the Board of Directors were read and upon motion by Day, seconded by Godding, were approved.

The following communication from Secretary Day of the House of Delegates was read:

To the Members of the Council:

The House of Delegates at its second session held Wednesday, August 27, made the following recommendations to the Board of Directors:

1. That the Association reaffiliate with the Drug Trade Bureau of Public Information and appropriate the usual amount, two hundred dollars ($200.00) annual dues for 1925.
2. That grants from the Research Fund be made as follows:
   To John C. Krantz of Baltimore and David J. Macht of Baltimore jointly $300.00.
   To Dr. C. C. Haskell of Richmond, Va., $150.00.
3. That the usual appropriation, twenty dollars ($20.00) be made for the National Conference on Pharmaceutical Research.

WM. B. DAY, *Secretary.*

Upon motion by Whelpley, seconded by Arny, the first recommendation was approved.
On motion by Arny, seconded by Scoville, the second recommendation was approved.
On motion by Kelly, seconded by Day, the third recommendation was approved.

The names of applicants for membership numbered 610 to 613 inclusive were read and on motion by Godding, seconded by Kelly, the Secretary was instructed to cast a unanimous ballot in favor of their election. The motion was carried and they were declared elected. (The names of the applicants will be found at the end of this report.)

The names of applicants for membership numbered H-168 to H-183 inclusive were read and on motion by Godding, seconded by Kelly, the secretary was instructed to cast a unanimous ballot in favor of their election. The motion was carried and they were declared elected. (The names of the applicants will be found at the end of this report.)

The following communication from a sub-committee of the Recipe Book Committee, endorsed by the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing, was then read:

"The Committee on A. Ph. A. Book of Formulas has been in existance for 13 years, has had three chairmen during that time, each of whom has done excellent work and finally learned that the task is too great for his time and strength. Through the able efforts of Chairman Otto Raubenheimer, somewhat over 700 formulas were collected. This number was increased to over 1500 by the splendid work of Chairman J. Leon Lascoff. These formulas are on individual sheets in typewritten form and carefully indexed. They are waiting for an editor to assume the task of bringing them into shape for publication. This Committe, therefore, recommends that the Association select an editor with power to select such assistants as he may require to form an editorial committee and that a suitable appropriation be granted to carry this work to completion.

P. Henry Utech,
Wilbur L. Scoville,
Ivor Griffith,
F. W. Nitardy.

"This report, including the recommendation was accepted by the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing with the further recommendation that it be transmitted to the Council for consideration."

A recommendation by President Arny in his annual address, approved by the House of Delegates to the effect that the Publication Committee, be authorized to secure speedy publication of the Recipe Book and employ someone to carry on the editorial work, was considered jointly with this communication. After considerable discussion it was moved by Scoville, seconded by Arny that: 1. Prof. Ivor Griffith, of the Recipe Book Committee, be appointed Editor of the Recipe Book and instructed to coöperate with Chairman Lascoff and the Committee on Recipe Book in preparing such book for publication. 2. That the sum of $1,000 or so much thereof as may be required, if approved by the finance committee, be appropriated to cover the expense of said editing and of any further revision of the formulas that may be found necessary. The motion was carried.

The Secretary was instructed to notify the House of Delegates that an Editor had been appointed to coöperate with the Recipe Book Committee in preparing the book for publication and that necessary funds for the work had been appropriated.

The Report of the Committee on Headquarters Building Fund was returned to the Council by the House of Delegates without recommendations.

The recommendations in the report were then considered and the following action was taken: It was moved by Arny, seconded by Kelly that the Chairman be instructed to appoint a committee of five to consider and report on plans for the headquarters building. The motion was carried.

It was moved by Kelly, seconded by Hilton, that the chairman of the campaign committee be requested to furnish a detailed statement of expenditures on behalf of the headquarters fund up to September 1, 1924. The motion was carried.

It was moved by Fischelis, seconded by Godding, that Motion No. 41 (Board of Directors Letter No. 20, page 748), be reconsidered. The motion was carried. After some discussion of the matter it was decided to postpone consideration of this motion until the next meeting of the Council.

Secretary Day presented a bill for $463.85 from Chairman Lascoff of the Recipe Book Committee for expenses connected with the work of that Committee. The bill carried the approval of the finance committee. It was moved by Day, seconded by Hilton, that a deficiency appropriation of $425 be made to bring the budget allowance for the Recipe Book Committee, to a sufficient sum to cover this bill. The motion was carried.

On motion by Day, seconded by Whelpley, the meeting adjourned at 10 P.M. to meet at 10 A.M., Friday, August 29.

ROBERT P. FISCHELIS, *Secretary.*

MINUTES OF THE SEVENTH MEETING OF THE COUNCIL (FORMERLY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.)

The seventh meeting of the Council (formerly Board of Directors) was called to order at Hotel Statler, Friday, August 29, 1924, at 10.30 A.M., by Chairman Beal. The following members of the Board were present: Messrs. Beal, Whelpley, Eberle, Arny, Scoville, Hilton, Godding, Kelly and Day.

The discussion of finances with special reference to the headquarters campaign was resumed. Drs. Dunning and Newcomb were present by invitation and explained in detail the present situation and future campaign plans. The situation was further discussed by the members of the Council.

It was suggested that suitable expressions of thanks be transmitted to the pharmaceutical press of the country for their splendid coöperation in the headquarters building project.

Chairman Beal announced the appointment of Dr. Dunning to head the committee on building plans with power to select his associates.

Dr. Arny moved, seconded by Day, that the portion of the President's address relating to funds be referred to the Committee on Property and Funds. The motion was carried. The meeting adjourned at 12.45 P.M.

MINUTES OF THE EIGHTH MEETING OF THE COUNCIL (FORMERLY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS).

The Eighth meeting of the Council (formerly Board of Directors) was called to order by Chairman Beal, Friday, August 29, at 9.40 P.M., at Hotel Statler, Buffalo. The following were present: Messrs. Beal, Whelpley, Godding, Scoville, Hilton, Arny, Eberle, Day and Fischelis.

The minutes of the seventh meeting were read and approved. On motion by Whelpley, seconded by Scoville it was decided to defer discussion on Motion No. 41 to the first meeting of the 1924–25 Council.

On motion by Whelpley, seconded by Hilton, Secretary Fischelis, was given a rising vote of thanks for his services to the Board during the past year.

The meeting adjourned at 9.45 P.M.

ROBERT P. FISCHELIS, *Secretary.*

The list of members elected at the various sessions of the Council during the Buffalo convention is as follows:

New Members: No. 558, Hyman Louis Mondel, 1707 Fulton Ave., Bronx, N. Y.; No. 559, Harry H. Bachtell, Medina, Ohio; No. 560, Minnie Harriet Galibter, 3117 Sunnyside Ave., Chicago, Ill.; No. 561, Thomas Etner Rees, 47 Pearl St., Wellsboro, Pa.; No. 562, Nicolas Constan, American University, Beirut, Syria; No. 563, Robert Glenk, Jackson Square, New Orleans, La.; No. 564, Ward R. Warboys, 2457 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y.; No. 565, Herbert M. Anthony, 2336 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y.; No. 566, Frederick G. Ritter, 2152 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y.; No. 567, Gerald E. Parsons, 2143 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y.; No. 568, Patrick H. O'Malley, 1834 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y.; No. 569, E. Cleveland Whiting, 39 W. Genesee St., Hornell, N. Y.; No. 570, Jerome P. Inda, 1274 Bailey Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.; No. 571, Carl Deisig, 1607 Genesee St., Buffalo, N. Y.; No. 572, Geo. W. Rhodes, Newark, Delaware; No. 573, Thomas S. Smith, 900 Delaware Ave., Wilmington, Del.; No. 574, Dr. Haydn M. Simmons, 1008 Phelan Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.; No. 575, Jack Halle, 617 Vliet St., Milwaukee, Wis.; No. 576, Michael Joseph

Wipf, Alsen, N. D.; No. 577, Dudley H. Grant, 31 West 14th St., New York City; No. 578, Isaac Abrams, 80 William St., Buffalo, N. Y.; No. 579, Grace Josephine Belliotti, 235 Front Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.; No. 580, Harry Berger, 207 E. Ferry St., Buffalo, N. Y.; No. 581, Arthur Orville Courtney, 1111 E. Susquehanna Ave., Phila., Pa.; No. 582, John Watson Cox, 1624 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.; No. 583, Edw. I. Dendowski, 1358 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.; No. 584, Clarence Arthur Eden, 3435 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.; No. 585, Maxwell M. Lippmann, Coudersport, Pa.; No. 586, Frank Bruno Malecki, 402 Amherst St., Buffalo, N. Y.; No. 587, Joseph Meyerson, 402 Michigan St., Buffalo, N. Y.; No. 588, Arthur E. Morris, P. O. Box 608, Salida, Colo.; No. 589, Paul J. Muzalewski, c/o Clinton Pharmacy, Buffalo, N. Y.; No. 590, John Henry Usiak, 316 Lovejoy St., Buffalo, N. Y.; No. 591, Mieczyslau Constantine Zawadzki, 86 Fredro St., Buffalo, N. Y.; No. 592, Earl P. Slone, 2907 Virginia Ave., Louisville, Ky.; No. 593, Chalmers J. Zufall, 2504 Main St., Lafayette, Ind.; No. 594, D. D. Burdick, Box 112, Rochester, Minn.; No. 595, Albert T. Maier, 5217 Atlantic Ave., Ventnor City, N. J.; No. 596, Andrew Y. Blattrinder, 2132 Lloyd St., Milwaukee, Wis.; No. 597, Leo Reich, 780 Union Ave., Bronx, N. Y. C.; No. 598, Mary F. Cooney, 1435 E. Market St., Indianapolis, Ind.; No. 599, Clifford E. Anthony, 384 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y.; No. 600, Wm. F. Bingell, 1507 Fillmore Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.; No. 601, Harold E. Walters, 3186 Bailey Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.; No. 602, Chas. J. Gimbrone, 524 Niagara St., Buffalo, N. Y.; No. 603. Geo. J. Youngman, 826 Tonawanda St., Buffalo, N. Y.; No. 604, Isadore S. Ruben, 372 Amherst St., Buffalo, N. Y.; No. 605, Floyd J. Satterlee, 897 Tonawanda St., Buffalo, N. Y.; No. 606, J. Oscar Meyers. 1408 Hertel Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.; No. 607, Jacob F. Herzel, 467 Grider St., Buffalo, N. Y.; No. 608, Harry R. Lewton, 3087 Vine St., Lincoln, Nebr.; No. 609, Theodor A. Alfieri, 403 Ellicott St., Batavia, N. Y.; No. 610, Robert M. Moulton, 450½ Ontario St., Toronto, Canada; No. 611, Harvey A. Whitney, 416 First St., Jackson, Mich.; No. 612, V. M. Pierce, 665 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.; No. 613, David M. Ginsberg, 465 Hudson Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

H-1, Guy E. Afflerbaugh (Farrand Drug Co.) 626 B'way, Waterloo, Ia.; H-2, Rudolph B. Agness, Royal Center, Ind.; H-3, Fred Anstee, Cor. W. Temple & B'way, Salt Lake City, Utah; H-4, Chas. LaMar Armstrong, 315 E. 28th St., Baltimore, Md.; H-5, Alfred L. Ballard, 1443 Commonwealth Ave., Allston, Mass.; H-6, James G. Ballew, Lenoir, N. C.; H-7, Chas. P. Baum, 545 Main St., East Orange, N. J.; H-8, Arthur J. Baum, 520 West 114th St., New York City; H-9, E. Beitman, 238 Market St., Newark, N. J.; H-10, J. Berg, 323 Main St., Cedar Falls, Pa.; H-11, David Bergman, 175 Elizabeth Ave., Newark, N. J.; H-12, Jacob Berston, 130 B'way, Chelsea, Mass.; H-13, Chas. Marion Blaney, 201 So. Gilmor St., Baltimore, Md.; H-14, Wm. M. Braye, No. 4 E. Glenmore Ave., Baltimore, Md.; H-15, Hugo Brecklein, 904 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.; H-16, Chas. V. Brosky, 2627 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.; H-17, Vern V. Brown, Central City, Iowa; H-18, Wm. M. Brydon, 1001 Main St., Danville, Va.; H-19, C. E. Brunner, Pilot Mound, Ia.; H-20, Robt. E. L. Campbell, 1644 Hanover St., Baltimore, Md.; H-21, E. Eugene Carr, 300—25th St., Ogden, Utah; H-22, James L. Case, 353 Meridian St., East Boston, Mass.; H-23, Roy Childrey, 1106 W. Grace St., Richmond, Va.; H-24, Sol. L. Clarke, 405 W. Lombard St., Baltimore, Md.; H-25, Edw. Coblentz, 307 W. Main St., Springfield, Ohio; H-26, Benj. M. Cohen, 2200 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.; H-27, Arthur E. Cole, 4419 Lake Ave., Rochester, N. Y.; H-28, J. W. Collins, 200 Descord St., Monroe, La.; H-29, Martin L. Collins, Lake City, Minn.; H-30, Frank Carr Congdon, 719 High St., Petersburg, Va.; H-31, M. Floyd Coontz, 620 Sycamore St., Waterloo, Ia.; H-32, Alexander E. Corbett, 12–14 Church St., Waverly, Mass.; H-33, Wm. Perry Crossman, Toledo, Iowa; H-34, Wm. M. Curtis, 285 Belmont St., Belmont, Mass.; H-35, H. C. Dansereau, M. D., LaBadieville, La.; H-36, Samuel Davidson, 190 Chelsea St., East Boston, Mass.; H-37, Walter H. Dayton, 80 E.—2 South St., Salt Lake City, Utah; H-38, Wm. D. Duncan, 717 LaSalle St., Ottawa, Ill.; H-39, Webster K. Edwards, 238 Va. Ave., Cumberland, Md.; H-40, Israel J. Ellovich, 2001 Centre Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.; H-41, John A. Emmert, Haubstadt, Ind.; H-42, Harold S. Falconer, 3003 Washington Ave., Newport News, Va.; H-43, Fred W. Fleming, 24 E. Main St., Rochester, N. Y.; H-44, Chas. W. Folckemmer, 1300 Chester St., Baltimore, Md.; H-45, Joel H. Foy, 250 High St., Newark, N. J.; H-46, Kenneth W. Furbush, c/o White Front Pharmacy, Vinton, Va.; H-47, Wm. F. Gakenhiemer, 752 Washing-

ton Blvd., Baltimore, Md.; H-48, Albert B. Garber, 22 West Queen St., Hampton, Va.; H-49, Geo. W. Gillman, 629—1st Ave. So., Ft. Dodge, Ia.; H-50, Harry A. Goldberg, 159 Sanford St., E. Orange, N. J.; H-51, Robert A. Gordon, S. W. Cor. 4th St. & Scott Blvd., Covington, Ky.; H-52, Geo. H. Gould, 106 E. Main St., Louisville, Ky.; H-53, Isaac L. Greenberg, 7th & Broadway, St. Paul, Minn.; H-54, Donald J. Grenier, 103 Cantuberry St., Worcester, Mass.; H-55, Oliver W. Guilbert, 806 E. Wood St., Waseca, Minn.; H-56, John L. Hagan, 260 Jefferson St., Danville, Va.; H-57, J. Chas. Hall, Broad & Smith St., Charleston, W. Va.; H-58, Walter J. Harenski, 3053 Brereton Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.; H-59, Herman Hasler, 295 Bloomfield Ave., Caldwell, N. J.; H-60, Roy M. Hayward, 757 Washington St., Stoughton, Mass.; H-61, S. Wilson Heaps, 2658 Huntingdon Ave., Baltimore, Md.; H-62, H. C. Henderson, Lang & Hermitage St., Pittsburgh, Pa.; H-63, Wm. P. Herbst, 2500 Penn Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.; H-64, Albert F. Hettig, 125 Main St. East, Rochester, N. Y.; H-65, Lemuel E. Hewitt, 61 Fullerton St., Pittsburgh, Pa.; H-66, John B. Hihn, Jr., 3001 E. Monument St., Baltimore, Md.; H-67, Harry Hirsch, 675 McKean Ave., Donora, Pa.; H-68, Wielis Fronberger Holland, Mt. Holly, N. C.; H-69, Winter B. Iliff, 2351 E. Evans St., Denver, Colo.; H-70, Harry Iverson, 2058 Marshall Ave., St. Paul, Minn.; H-71, Bedrich O. Jandera, 1052 Mt. Vernon Ave., Cedar Rapids, Ia.; H-72, Wm. J. Jenkins, Madrid, Iowa; H-73, Henry A. Johontgen, 259 Ames St., Rochester, N. Y.; H-74, Harry F. Jones, 123 No. 15th St., Clarinda, Ia.; H-75, Zygmund W. Karwacki, 1800 Eastern Ave., Baltimore, Md.; H-76, Geo. Katelus, 168 Third St., Elizabeth, N. J.; H-77, Dale G. Kilburn, 233 E. Main St., Olney, Ill.; H-78, Gus Kirchner, 259 E. Lincoln Highway, DeKalb, Ill.; H-79, Albert F. Kirstein, 15 Cherry St., Rahway, N. J.; H-80, Jacob Klein, 562—5th Ave., McKeesport, Pa.; H-81, John B. Gordon Langford, King's Highway, Weiner, Ark.; H-82, Edwin F. Leland, Minnesota, Minn.; H-83, Frank D. La Van, 639 Webster Ave., Chicago, Ill.; H-84, Abraham Litman, 1801 Center Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.; H-85, John Geo. Lutz, 729 S. Third St., Baltimore, Md.; H-86, James W. Mader, 613 Walnut St., McKeesport, Pa.; H-87, Patrick F. MaHoney, 1672 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.; H-88, Chas. J. Maid, 501 Dewey Ave., Rochester, N. Y.; H-89, Chas. E. McCormick, 3402 Cedardale Rd., Baltimore, Md.; H-90, Thos. D. McKee, 3415 Versailles Ave., McKeesport, Pa.; H-91, Geo. L. McMillin, 501 Greenfield Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.; H-92, Arthur H. McNaughton, 121 E. Main St., Trinidad, Colo.; H-93, Harry L. Metzger, 540 Jay St., Rochester, N. Y.; H-94, Wm. C. Miller, 1414 E. Main St., Richmond, Va.; H-95, Samuel H. Mitlin, 1441 Hastings St., Chicago, Ill.; H-96, Marvin J. Morgan, 1498 S. Pearl St., Denver, Colo.; H-97, E. W. Morrow, 418 N. Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.; H-98, P. D. Mucha, 205 Court St., Newark, N. J.; H-99, Frederick L. Nagel, 116 Lee Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; H-100, Albert J. Negg, Charter Oak, Ia.; H-101, Oscar M. Nordrum, 81 Virginia Ave., St. Paul, Minn.; H-102, Jos. C. Ocenasek, 1858 S. Millard Ave., Chicago, Ill.; H-103, Eugene Ogur, 34 Park Ave., E. Orange, N. J.; H-104, Frank J. O'Rourke, 12 No. 8th Ave., Whitestone, N. Y.; H-105, Albert J. Osweiler, 111 N. 3rd St., Marshall, Minn.; H-106, Ernst A. Otto, Cor. Hastings Ave. & Earl St., St. Paul, Minn.; H-107, Norman D. Parker, N. Cap. & R. I. Ave., Washington, D. C.; H-108, Lee M. Pedigo, 5357 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.; H-109, Wm. W. Perl, 179 Main St., E. Orange, N. J.; H-110, Hosmer C. Porter, 302 W. State St., Rockford, Ill.; H-111, Chas. Pemponie, 360 Trapele Rd., Waverly, Mass.; H-112, A. W. Reinhardt, 422 E. State St., Rockford, Ill.; H-113, John H. Renner, 101 N. Ellwood Ave., Baltimore, Md.; H-114, H. C. W. Retallick, 1432 Clifford Ave., Rochester, N. Y.; H-115, Miles Richards, 807 Fifth Ave., McKeesport, Pa.; H-116, Durbin Richardson, 1069 Lyell Ave., Rochester, N. Y.; H-117, John J. Robert, 621 Sycamore St., Waterloo, Ia.; H-118, Geo. C. Rohn, 147 N. Park St., E. Orange, N. J.; H-119, Jacob Rose, 4911 N. Lawndale Ave., Chicago, Ill.; H-120, John D. Roger, 623 Main St., Coon Rapids, Ia.; H-121, Jos. N. Scher, 107 Centre St., Carwood, N. J.; H-122, David B. Schwets, 2700 High St., Portsmouth, Va.; H-123, G. H. Sherman, 14600 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.; H-124, Philip Siepel, West Liberty, Ia.; H-125, Percy M. Smith, 123—1st Ave., Rochester, Minn.; H-126, Simon Solomon, 631 W. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.; H-127, Daniel H. Spencer, 1014 Mississippi St., Lawrence, Kans.; H-128, Henry C. Spetzler, 123 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.; H-129, Wm. Stark, 455 Bloomfield Ave., Caldwell, N. J.; H-130, Clarence E. Stump, 700 Brushton Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.; H-131, Jas. L. Taylor, 101 Raleigh

St., Oxford, N. C.; H-132, Fred R. Thedens, 103—5 W. Third St., Tama, Ia.; H-133, Harry B. Thompson, 509 Walnut St.. McKeesport, Pa.; H-134, James H. Towey, 315 West 15th St., Minneapolis, Minn.; H-135, Chas. A. Tuck, 137 Main St., E. Orange, N. J.; H-136, John L. Thomas, 424—5th Ave., McKeesport, Pa.; H-137, Fred Veazey, 600 E. Washington Ave., No. Little Rock, Ark.; H-138, John Waskiewicz, 410 Broad St., Bloomfield, N. J.; H-139, David J. Watters, 315 Main St., Cedar Falls, Ia.; H-140, Wallace Werner, 1002 Walnut St., Murphysboro, Ill.; H-141, Geo. V. Williams, 1101—26th Ave., No. Minneapolis, Minn.; H-142, Oliver F. Wolf, 506 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.; H-143, Wm. J. Wolicdo, 1381 Kalamath St., Denver, Colo.; H-144, Wm. P. Woods, Kincaid, Kans.; H-145, Geo. O. Yohe, 907 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.; H-146, Albert L. Ziegler, 339 So. George St., York, Pa.; H-147, Albert Zimmermann, 2113 So. Adams St., Peoria, Ill.; H-148, Mrs. Fredericka H. Zwauzger, 1201 W. Lombard St., Baltimore, Md.; H-149, Paul P. Lorenzen, 11 Main St., Bisbee, Ariz.; H-150, Manuel B. Francis, 185 Belmont St., Belmont, Mass.; H-151, Jesse E. Stanffer, Rifle, Colo.; H-152, Ralph F. Fouch, Williams, Cal.; H-153, August Blamo, 700 So. Goodman St., Rochester, N. Y.; H-154, Frank J. Saskotas, 3118 So. Wallace St., Chicago, Ill.; H-155, Chas. K. Hegarty, 501 Main St., Little Rock, Ark.; H-156, Henry W. Kenngott, 941 E. Main St., Norfolk, Va.; H-157, Harry Coombs, 1165—3rd Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah; H-158, Frank J. Folland, 403 6th Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah; H-159, Wm. J. Scherer, Jefferson & Frost Aves., Rochester, N. Y.; H-160, Samuel H. Hayes, Cecil Apts., Baltimore, Md.; H-161, Sol Weinglass, 238 Kearny Ave., Kearny, N. J.; H-162, Wm. O. Marshall, Main St., New Castle, Colo.; H-163, Wilbur W. Lupton, Onawa, Iowa; H-164, Harry S. Harrison, 5412 Harford Rd., Baltimore, Md.; H-165, Merle J. Nadolny, 2552 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.; H-166, Thos. A. Walken, P. O. Box 474, Charlotte, N. C.; H-167, Jos. P. Buyniski, 98 Millbury St., Worcester, Mass.; H-168, Carroll E. Wood, 2 So. Jefferson St., Roanoke, Va.; H-169, Bert W. Miller, 815 Story St., Boone, Ia.; H-170, Jos. H. Hunton, 417 S. Garden St., Visalia, Cal.; H-171, Henry C. Levick, 419 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.; H-172, John F. McCambridge, 1226—11th St., S. E., Washington, D. C.; H-173, Evar Carl Forsell, 1536 W. State St., Rockford, Ill.; H-174, Ben Hieber, 222 Main St., Cedar Falls, Ia.; H-175, Louis E. Stauffer, Main & B'way, Union Bridge, Md.; H-176, Arthur B. Annis Cor. 8th & Main Sts., St. Maries, Idaho; H-177, Jos. Stayskal, Montour, Ia.; H-178, John T. Bush, Plummer, Idaho; H-179, Fred A. Maser, Glen Ullin, N. Dak.; H-180, Henry C. Barnes, 2 So. Jefferson St., Roanoke, Va.; H-181, John E. Thomas, 2000 Jenny Lind St., McKeesport, Pa.; H-182, Walter H. Tecker, Otis, Colo.; H-183, Dudley S. Miller, 401 Park Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

REORGANIZATION MEETING OF THE COUNCIL 1924–1925.

The first meeting of the Council for the new Association year (1924–25) convened at 9.46 P.M., at Hotel Statler, Buffalo, N. Y., with Dr. Arny acting as temporary chairman and Dr. Fischelis acting as temporary secretary.

The following were present: Messrs. Beal, Whelpley, Hilton, Scoville, Arny, Fischelis, Kelly, Day, Eberle, DuMez, Holton, Pittenger and Philip.

Mr. Hilton nominated Dr. Beal for Chairman and he was unanimously elected.

Dr. Arny nominated Mr. Hilton for Vice-Chairman and he was unanimously elected.

Dr. DuMez nominated Dr. Fischelis for Secretary and he was unanimously elected.

Dr. Arny nominated E. G. Eberle for Editor of the JOURNAL and he was unanimously elected.

Dr. Fischelis nominated Dr. DuMez for Editor of the YEAR BOOK and he was unanimously elected.

Chairman Beal then announced the following committee appointments, all of which were approved by the Council:

Committee on Finance: Messrs. LaWall, Whelpley and Kelly; the first named being Chairman.

Committee on Publication: Messrs. Fischelis, Arny, Day, Kelly, Pittenger, Eberle and DuMez; the first named being Chairman.

Committee on Property and Funds: Messrs. Holton, Kelly, Day, LaWall and Beal; the first-named being Chairman.

Secretary Day reported that the officers of the A. C. P. F. and N. A. B. P., whom he had consulted, were in favor of the suggested dates for the 1925 meeting at Des Moines. It was moved by Day, seconded by Holton, that the next annual convention be held the week of August 31, 1925.

Dr. Whelpley nominated E. O. Kagy for Local Secretary and he was unanimously elected.

The application for membership of Carl C. Albers of Galveston, Texas, was presented and approved. Mr. Albers, therefore, becomes No. 1 on the list of new members for 1924–25. He was unanimously elected.

It was moved by Whelpley, seconded by Kelly, that Motion No. 41, which was in order for reconsideration, be approved. The motion was carried. The motion reads as follows:

"That the award of one year's membership in the A. Ph. A. to non-members contributing $25 or more, to the Building Fund, be made when the contributor has paid a minimum of $5 toward his total contribution and that such membership shall apply to the Calendar Year 1925; and that in accordance with our present membership provision, the JOURNAL be sent to the contributor for the balance of the year 1924, starting immediately after his election to membership."

President Holton then submitted the following list of committee appointments, all of which were approved by the Council:

Board of Canvassers: J. G. Beard, E. V. Howell and E. V. Kyser.

Committee on State and National Legislation: A. R. L. Dohme, S. L. Hilton, J. Hostmann, R. P. Fischelis and Redmond Mayo.

Committee on U. S. P.: A. B. Lyons.

Committee on Recipe Book for 5-year terms: J. Leon Lascoff, E. N. Gathercoal, Ivor Griffith, J. Hostmann and P. H. Utech.

Committee on Pharmaceutical Syllabus: W. G. Gregory.

Committee on Local Branches: J. C. Krantz, Jr., H. Engelhardt, C. M. Snow, H. S. Noel, J. G. Beard, J. B. Burt, H. H. Schaefer, E. R. Selzer and W. F. Rudd.

Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature: H. W. Youngken, C. W. Ballard and E. N. Gathercoal.

Committee on Physiological Testing: P. S. Pittenger, W. A. Pearson, L. W. Rowe, H. C. Colson and E. L. Newcomb.

Committee on Weights and Measures: J. Hostmann, R. P. Fischelis, H. M. Faser, C. M. Snow and T. J. Bradley.

It was moved by Arny, seconded by Holton, that a special committee consisting of the Chairman and Secretary of the Council and the Secretary of the Association be appointed to tabulate a list of the Standing and Special Committees and advise the proper officers who is to appoint them. The motion was carried.

Dr. Arny called attention to the fact that the terms of George D. Beal and H. M. Whelpley on the Committee on Research have expired. They were reappointed by the Council for another 5-year term.

It was also announced that two vacancies had occurred on the Commission on Proprietary Medicines. It was moved by Day, seconded by Whelpley, that the appointments to fill these vacancies be deferred. The motion was carried.

Chairman W. Bruce Philip of the House of Delegates, called attention to the comparatively few resolutions that had been presented to the House at this convention and suggested plans for stimulating greater interest along this line by local and state organizations for the next meeting. In the discussion which followed these plans were endorsed by a number of Councilors.

Treasurer Kelly called attention to the advisability of increasing the Treasurer's bond and it was moved by Day, seconded by Scoville, that the matter of the increase in the bond of the Treasurer be referred to the Committee on Property and Funds. The motion was carried.

The meeting adjourned at 11.05 P.M.

ROBERT P. FISCHELIS, *Secretary.*

EDITORIAL NOTES

Editor: E. G. EBERLE, Bourse Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Members of the Council, A. PH. A.: JAMES H. BEAL, *Chairman;* S. L. HILTON, *Vice-Chairman;* ROBERT P. FISCHELIS, *Secretary;* CHARLES H. LAWALL, HENRY M. WHELPLEY, H. V. ARNY, A. G. DUMEZ, CHARLES E. CASPARI, W. L. SCOVILLE. *Ex-Officio:* CHARLES W. HOLTON, President; Vice-Presidents, PAUL S. PITTENGER AND WILLIAM MANSFIELD; WILLIAM B. DAY, Secretary; E. F. KELLY, Treasurer; W. BRUCE PHILIP, Chairman of the House of Delegates; Editors of the JOURNAL and YEAR BOOK: E. G. EBERLE AND A. G. DUMEZ. Committee on Publications: R. P. FISCHELIS, *Chairman;* H. V. Arny; PAUL S. PITTENGER; E. F. KELLY; WM. B. DAY; A. G. DUMEZ; E. G. EBERLE.

Collaborators: The members of the Council; the Editor of the YEAR BOOK, A. G. DUMEZ; E. FULLERTON COOK, Chairman, U. S. P. Revision Committee; W. L. SCOVILLE, Chairman, N. F. Revision Committee; the Chairmen of the Sections, A. Ph. A.: PAUL S. PITTENGER, WILLIAM MANSFIELD, JOHN C. KRANTZ, JR., R. S. LEHMAN; W. BRUCE PHILIP, Chairman of the House of Delegates, A. Ph. A., W. H. Zeigler; President A. C. P. F.; CHARLES B. JORDAN, Chairman Executive Committee, A. C. P. F.; H. LIONEL MEREDITH, President, N. A. B. P.; HENRY C. CHRISTENSEN, Secretary, N. A. B. P.

CORPORATION OF CORPORATIONS AND COMBINATIONS OF COMBINATIONS.

An article by Paul M. Mazur in *The Harvard Business Review* discusses retail distribution. In his opinion there will be consolidations of department stores into large powerful groups. The developments of chain stores and department stores are analyzed and Mr. Mazur contends that in several directions "the department store has an advantage over the specialty and chain store. The well-established department store, for instance, has built up a good-will and reputation that no chain or specialty shop can achieve in a long period of time. The latter must go through an expensive stage of development and operate in high-priced street-floor locations to obtain the good-will now held by the department store. Then, too, the department store has a relatively large volume of business, which permits advertising on a scale which the limited business of each city's chain or specialty shop cannot afford."

Reference is made to large combinations that have been effected of department stores and, further, that chain stores are entering the department store field.

Figures of the U. S. Department of Commerce indicate that chain stores have increased considerably faster than the department stores, and that both have gone ahead of the mail-order houses.

"But what has this to do with us?" You may ask. The scheme adopted by one line and successfully conducted suggests the idea to all other lines, and this emphasizes the need of legislation which will hold pharmacy to pharmacists and ownership of pharmacies to pharmacists. It will require coöperative coördinated effort on the part of all branches of the drug industry. The sooner such coöperation and coördination is effected the better it will be for all concerned. The establishment of the Headquarters for American Pharmacy represents a move in the right direction and is an essential for success. "Who makes quick use of the moment is a genius of prudence"—let the remainder of the required million be subscribed promptly, all will be helped and only a comparative few have subscribed to the fund; some have given generously and, as a result, the fund now amounts to $400,000; have a part in the undertaking, let the building be yours and ours.

A NEW METHOD FOR MAKING EMULSIONS.

Henry G. Ruenzel, of Milwaukee, exhibited several emulsions at the section meeting on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing in Buffalo, for which he presented a general formula and method of preparation. He contributed this as a continuation of work reported at the meeting of the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association of this year, as chairman of the Committee on Research and Investigation. The emulsification method is applicable to both fatty and fixed oils. One of the samples shown was a concentrated emulsion representing fifty per cent. of castor oil and this can be reduced by the addition of water or other diluent, by the "bottle method." The con-

centrated emulsion referred to is made up of acacia, 1 drachm; alcohol, 1 drachm; glycerin, 4 drachms; water, 2 drachms; and castor oil, 8 drachms. The alcohol is incorporated with the acacia and allowed to stand for about one-half hour. The glycerin and water are then added and lastly the castor oil, and by simply shaking, as the additions are made, a perfect emulsion results.

For the making of emulsions of volatile oils, the acacia is replaced by tragacanth in like amount. The contributor insists that the gums used in making the emulsions must be of U. S. P. quality. He exhibited emulsions made last June which were still in perfect condition, and also samples made on the day of the meeting in Buffalo so that the emulsions of several months ago might be compared with the more recent ones. The appearance of these emulsions was the same. Mr. Ruenzel concluded by stating that the treating of water-soluble gums with alcohol for the purpose of making emulsions was, as far as he knew, a new application and he presented it as worthy of further investigation.

PERSONAL AND NEWS ITEMS.

The winner of the Fairchild Scholarship,* Ishua I. Seidman, was born in Newark, N. J., October 25, 1905. He received his elementary education in the Public Schools of his home city; choosing a technical course preparatory to the study of engineering, his studies were continued at the East Side High School of Newark. At the start of the second year in High School, 1920, he was employed by David Bergman, a Newark pharmacist. This employment interested him in pharmacy. He graduated from the East Side High School with honors in 1923.

ISHUA I. SEIDMAN.

In September, 1923, he matriculated at the New Jersey College of Pharmacy where he made an unusually high record in all of his studies and he won all three of the prizes for Junior students. These records follow: Materia Medica, 90; Physiology, 100; General Chemistry, 98; Pharmaceutical Chemistry, 100; Botany, 97; Analytical Chemistry, 98; Pharmacy, 97; Mathematics, 100.

Dr. I. M. Kolthoff, Professor of Pharmacy in the University of Utrech, Holland, participated in the work of the sections of the American Pharmaceutical Association at Buffalo. He presented a paper before the Scientific Section, and the Association elected him to honorary membership.

Dr. Kolthoff expects to visit some of the larger cities of the East and central West before returning to Holland.

On account of the death of his mother, Ex-President **Julius A. Koch** did not attend the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association. He was missed from the Convention and also his daughters who are frequent visitors during convention week. Regrets and sympathy were expressed by the members.

The American Journal of Clinical Medicine devoted considerable space in a recent issue to a series of radio talks on "The Relation of the Pharmacist to the Public," by **Dr. F. J. Wulling,** of the University of Minnesota, College of Pharmacy. In these radio talks the Dean also emphasized the importance of the campaign for raising one million dollars for the erection of the Headquarters Building by the American Pharmaceutical Association.

The August number of the *Carolina Journal of Pharmacy* is dedicated to **Charles B. Miller,** of Goldsboro, N. C., a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association. The JOURNAL speaks of him as a "lifelong Tar Heel who has continuously been a retail drug-store proprietor for thirty-five years and a devoted worker in the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association for an equal period of time."

* For 1924—the report of the Fairchild Scholarship Committee will appear in October JOURNAL, A. PH. A.

Frederick J. Banting, of Toronto, has been awarded the Rosenberg Medal by the University of Chicago, and the honorary degrees of Doctor of Science and Doctor of Laws were conferred on him by the same University.

Among the Canadian visitors at the Buffalo Convention were: **Professor G. A. Burbridge** of Halifax, **Alexander Stewart** of Guelph, and also **Frank A. Jacobs,** Secretary of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association.

One of the most interesting pictures of the A. Ph. A. convention week was that in which the chairman of the Campaign Committee, **H. A. B. Dunning,** turned over to Chairman **J. H. Beal** of the Headquarters Committee, a check for $25,000 donated by William R. Warner & Company to the Headquarters Building Fund. Published in *Pharmaceutical Era.*

Dr. W. W. Charters of the personnel department of the Carnegie Institute of Technology attended the joint meeting of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties and the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy. He spoke on the "Commonwealth Study of Pharmacy," and presented some very interesting data which had been collected thus far in an effort to standardize pharmacy. He explained the methods followed, and the immense amount of material that has been collected for the purpose of arriving at definite conclusions regarding the service of pharmacy.

S. S. Dworkin in his paper presented before the New York Pharmaceutical Association emphasized the importance of pharmacists meeting the demands for biologicals. He said that some of the drugs and chemicals used in medical practice were being displaced and by biologicals, and unless pharmacists met the demands for such products it would represent a loss to business.

Fabius C. Godbold, Honorary President, A. Ph. A., 1915–1916, and member of the Association, since 1887, was sketched in the August *Druggists Circular.*

W. Bruce Philip evidently has the record for traveling to conventions. Aside from participating in the State meetings of the Pacific Coast he attended the Buffalo Convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association. He returned to his home, and will this month be in attendance at the meeting of the National Association of Retail Druggists. How many miles of travel this represents is left to the readers. Mr. Philip is now chairman of the House of Delegates, A. Ph. A.

Jackson Lee Prior who was in the employ of Sharp and Dohme for more than 30 years, and manager of the Atlanta Branch, died August 3rd at his home in Atlanta, Ga.

E. E. Brokmeyer who has been visiting in Europe for some weeks contributed an interesting article on "Pharmacy in England" to the *N. A. R. D. Journal.* Mr. Brokmyer will return in time to attend the meeting of the National Association of Retail Druggists.

Arthur Maas, professor of Pharmacy in the University of Southern California, who has been making an extensive tour of continental Europe, will return in time for the opening of the new college year.

The Philadelphia branch of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works is now housed in their own new building, at 311 N. 3rd Street, Philadelphia.

Burroughs Wellcome and Company (U. S. A.), Inc., has recently been registered as a New York corporation with a capital of $1,250,000.

OBITUARY.

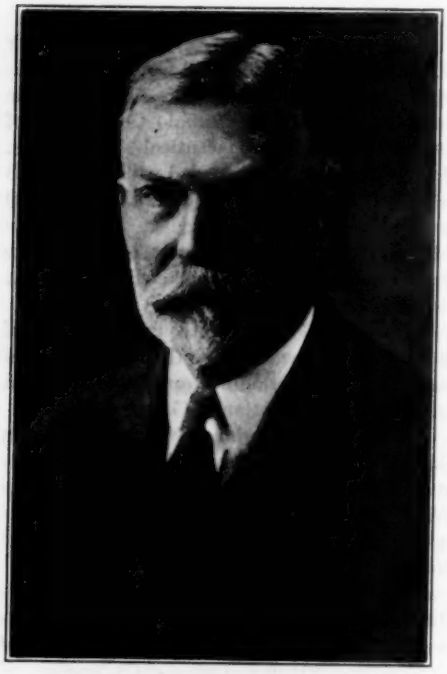
CHARLES F. MANN.

Charles F. Mann died Friday, August 15, at his residence in Detroit, Michigan after a prolonged illness. He was born in Ann Arbor, Michigan, September 19, 1864, and began his career as a druggist in that city in the store of his father, the Hon. Emanuel Mann. In 1881, he engaged with the wholesale drug house of John Dodds & Company in Detroit, and in 1887 entered the retail drug business on his own account.

Mr. Mann was well known in pharmaceutical circles, both locally and nationally. He joined the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1903 and was one of the organizers of the Detroit branch. He served as treasurer, secretary and president of the Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association. He was treasurer, secretary and president of the Detroit and Wayne County Retail Druggists' Association. For a time he was treasurer and, later, president of the National Association of Retail Druggists. He retained his interest in the latter organization, and for seven years was a member of its executive committee; he was one of its organizers in St. Louis in 1898, and seldom, thereafter, missed a meeting. It was a great joy to him to be able to attend the silver anniversary meet-

ing of this organization last September in Boston.

Mr. Mann was one of the organizers, and the only chairman, of the Prescott Memorial Fund which was started many years ago for the purpose of helping worthy young men through the University of Michigan, College of Pharmacy.



CHARLES F. MANN.

Besides his drug interests, Mr. Mann was identified with the civic life of Detroit. He served as director on the Board of Commerce and was chairman of the executive committee of the Retail Merchants' Bureau of the Board. He was a member of the Detroit Athletic Club; the Detroit Automobile Club; the Oakland Hills Country Club; the Detroit Boat Club, and of the Detroit Museum of Art Founders' Society.

The deceased is survived by his widow Irene Delbridge Mann whom he married June 15, 1891, and his daughter Gertrude who is married to Dr. Richard Moore McKean, of Detroit, and the grandchild Ellen Jane McKean.

JOHN McKESSON, JR.

John McKesson, Jr., member of the American Pharmaceutical Association since 1867, died September 5, aged eighty-five years. He was president of McKesson & Robbins, New York City, of which his father was one of the founders. A sketch of the deceased will be found in the November issue of the JOURNAL A. PH. A., for 1918, p. 933. His widow, Lelia S. Forbes McKesson, and two sons, Irving and Donald, both of whom are officials of above-named corporation, survive.

SOCIETIES AND COLLEGES.

List of Registrants, members of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and members of their families in attendance at the Seventy-Second Annual Convention, A. Ph. A., Buffalo meeting. Corrections and additions respectfully requested; please address JOURNAL A. PH. A., 253 Bourse Building, Philadelphia.

ACHESON, MR. AND MRS. W. R., Cambridge, Mass.
ALBERS, MR. AND MRS. C. C., Galveston, Texas.
AMRHEIN, F. J., Brookline, Mass.
ANDERSON, MR. AND MRS. W. C., Brooklyn, N. Y.
ANTHONY, MR. AND MRS. C. E., Buffalo, N. Y.
ANTHONY, MRS. H. M., Orchard Park, N. Y.
ANTONOW, S. L., Chicago, Ill.
ARNOLD, H. C. F., Floral Park, N. Y.
ARNY, MR. AND MRS. H. V., New York City.

BAINES, WILEY C., Nashville, Tenn.
BALDWIN, C. B., Rapid City, S. D.
BARRY, MISS KATHARINE E., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BASE, DANIEL, Baltimore, Md.
BAUER, MISS ELSIE M., Buffalo, N. Y.
BAUER, MISS MABEL A., Germonds, New City, N. Y.
BEAL, GEORGE D., Urbana, Ill.
BEAL, MR. AND MRS. J. H., Urbana, Ill.
BEARD, J. G., Chapel Hill, N. C.
BECKER, IRWIN A., Chicago, Ill.
BENTZ, HENRY GEORGE, Buffalo, N. Y.
BERG, MR. AND MRS. F. F., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
BERINGER, MISS ELVA E., Camden, N. J.
BERINGER, MR. AND MRS. GEORGE, Camden, N. J.
BIBBINS, MR. AND MRS. F. E., Indianapolis, Ind.
BILLING, MR. AND MRS. WYLY M., Cincinnati, Ohio.
BLAIR, FRANK A., Buffalo, N. Y.
BLAKESLEE, L. G., St. Louis, Mo.
BLISS, DR. AND MRS. A. R., Memphis, Tenn.
BLUMENSCHEIN, MR. AND MRS. F. J., Pittsburgh, Pa.
BOLM, ADOLPH A., Buffalo, N. Y.
BOLM, MR. AND MRS. W. C., St. Louis, Mo.
BRADLEY, THEODORE, J., Boston, Mass.
BRADLEY, WILLIS I., Boston, Mass.
BRANN, MR. AND MRS. D. A., Des Moines, Ia.
BRECKON, MR. AND MRS. EMORY H., Buffalo, N. Y.
BROWN, MR. AND MRS CLARENCE M., Columbus, Ohio.
BUNTING, GEORGE A., Baltimore, Md.
BURBIDGE, MR. AND MRS. G. A., Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.
BURDICK, MERLE M., Chicago, Ill.
BURT, MR. AND MRS. J. B., Lincoln, Nebr.

CAMERON, MR. AND MRS. H. M., Philadelphia, Pa.
CANIS, OTTO, JR., Far Rockaway, N. Y.
CANIS, OTTO P. M., Fordham, N. Y.
CHASE, WALTER M., Detroit, Mich.
CHILDREY, ROY, Richmond, Va.
CHRISTENSEN, MR. AND MRS. H. C. and daughter, Chicago, Ill.
CIMADUOMO, MISS EMELIA, Brooklyn, N. Y.
CLARK, MR. AND MRS. A. H., Oak Park, Ill.
CLAYTON, CHARLES J., Denver, Colo.
COLE, MISS B. OLIVE, Baltimore, Md.

COMBS, DELTA E., Chicago, Ill.
COOK, E. FULLERTON, Philadelphia, Pa.
COOPER, MISS ZADA M., Iowa City, Ia.
COPLEY, D. M., Norwich, N. Y.
CORBITT, H. B., New York City.
COWAN, HAROLD D., Buffalo, N. Y.
COX, W. J., Memphis, Tenn.
CRAWFORD, MRS. A. P., Chicago, Ill.
CROCKETT, W. G., Richmond, Va.
CROOK, CHARLES E., Hamden, Conn.
CROWE, ROBERT L., Memphis, Tenn.
CURRENS, TURNER F., New York City.

DALY, HERBERT A., Buffalo, N. Y.
DAMBACH, W. C., Buffalo, N. Y.
DANIELS, EVA E., Orchard Park, N. Y.
DANNEKER, MR. AND MRS. J. M., New Orleans, La.
DARBAKER, MR. AND MRS. L. K., Pittsburgh, Pa.
DARGAVEL, JOHN W., Minneapolis, Minn.
DAVY, MR. AND MRS. E. D., Cleveland, Ohio.
DAY, MISS HELEN, Chicago, Ill.
DAY, MR. AND MRS. W. B., Chicago, Ill.
DECKER, GEORGE, New York City.
DIAMOND, HARRY J., Buffalo, N. Y.
DIEKMAN, MR. AND MRS. GEORGE C., Brooklyn, N. Y.
DINER, MR. AND MRS. JACOB, New York City.
DITTMAR, MORITZ A., Montclair, N. J.
DORAN, JAMES M., Washington, D. C.
DORT, CASPER, Buffalo, N. Y.
DOUGLASS, MISS FRANCES, Elgin, Ill.
DUBIN, HARRY E., Long Beach, N. Y.
DUBOIS, MISS C. I., Catskill, N. Y.
DUBOIS, W. L., Catskill, N. Y.
DUMEZ, MR. AND MRS. A. G., Washington, D. C.
DUNBAR, G. S., New York City.
DUNCAN, WM. D., Ill.
DUNNING, MISS BROWNIE, Baltimore, Md.
DUNNING, CHARLES, Baltimore, Md.
DUNNING, DR. AND MRS. H. A. B., Baltimore, Md.
DUNNING, H. F., Summerville, S. C.
DUNNING, MISS KATHERINE, Baltimore, Md.
DYE, C. A., Columbus, Ohio.
DYKEMA, J. C., Grand Rapids, Mich.

EBERLE, E. G., Philadelphia, Pa.
EDDY, CLYDE L., New York City.
ELDEN, C. A., Buffalo, N. Y.
EMANUEL, MR. AND MRS. LOUIS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ENGELHARDT, H., Baltimore, Md.

FANTUS, BERNARD, Chicago, Ill.
FANTUS, EMILY S., Chicago, Ill.
FANTUS, RUTH, Chicago, Ill.
FANTUS, RUTH G., Chicago, Ill.
FENGER, FRED, Chicago, Ill.
FENWICK, H. B., Boston, Mass.
FISCHELIS, MR. AND MRS. R. P., Newark, N. J.
FISH, E. L., Buffalo, N. Y.
FORD, M. N., Columbus, Ohio.
FREERICKS, MR. AND MRS. F. H., Cincinnati, Ohio.

GAUGER, CHARLES H., Buffalo, N. Y.
GENTRY, H. S., Auburn, Ala.
GESELL, W. H., Montclair, N. J.
GICQUELAIS, LOUIS C., Pittsburgh, Pa.
GIESY, PAUL M., Elizabeth, N. J.
GINSBERG, DAVID M., Rochester, N. Y.
GLOVER, MR. AND MRS. C. C., Ann Arbor, Mich.
GLOVER, WILLIAM H., Lawrence, Mass.
GODDING, MR. AND MRS. J. G., Boston, Mass.
GOECKEL, MR. AND MRS. H. J., Cranford, N. J.
GRASSER, JOHN J., New Orleans, La.
GRAY, MRS. M. M., Chicago, Ill.
GRAY, WILLIAM, Chicago, Ill.
GREENWALT, FRANCES M., St. Paul, Minn.
GREGORY, MISS LOUISE F., Buffalo, N. Y.
GREGORY, WILLIS G., Buffalo, N. Y.
GRIFFITH, MR. AND MRS. IVOR AND DAUGHTER, Philadelphia, Pa.
GRIGGS, I. P., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HAIRE, W. W., Fort Dodge, Ia.
HALL, WM. A., Detroit, Mich.
HANDY, J. A., Buffalo, N. Y.
HARRISON, MR. AND MRS. C. W., Baltimore, Md.
HARVEY, GILBERT L., Philadelphia, Pa.
HAYDEN, FRANK D., New York City
HAYES, MISS FRANCES, Cambridge, Mass.
HAYMAKER, F. B., Clarksburg, W. Va.
HERRMANN, CHARLES A., New York City.
HERZEL, J. F., Buffalo, N. Y.
HEYL, F. W., Kalamazoo, Mich.
HIGLEY, CHARLES D., Syracuse, N. Y.
HILTON, MR. AND MRS. S. L., Washington, D. C.
HÖCKERT, BRUNO E., Hartford, Conn.
HOFF, KARL W., New Haven, Conn.
HOLTON, MR. AND MRS. C. W., Newark, N. J.
HOPP, MISS D. E., Cleveland, Ohio.
HOPP, LEWIS C., Cleveland, Ohio.
HOSTMANN, MR. AND MRS. J., Hoboken, N. J.
HOWELL, E. V., Chapel Hill, N. C.
HUNSBERGER, MR. AND MRS. AMBROSE, Philadelphia, Pa.
HUSA, W. J., Gainesville, Fla.

INDA, JEROME P., Buffalo, N. Y.

JAMES, SIDNEY C., Buffalo, N. Y.
JELINEK, JOHN P., St. Paul, Minn.
JOHANTGEN, HENRY A., Rochester, N. Y.
JOHNSON, C. W., Seattle, Wash.
JOHNSON, D. B. R., Norman, Okla.
JONES, M. A., Big Rapids, Mich.
JORDAN, C. B., LaFayette, Ind.
JUDISCH, GEORGE, Ames, Ia.

KAGY, E. O., Des Moines, Ia.
KANTROWITZ, HUGO, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
KASSNER, HERBERT C., Jamaica, N. Y.
KEALE, MR. AND MRS. C. F., Brooklyn, N. Y.
KEBLER, MR. AND MRS. L. F. Washington, D. C.
KELLNER, A. G., Buffalo, N. Y.
KELLY, MR. AND MRS. E. F., Baltimore, Md.
KEMP, E. F., Washington, D. C.
KING, A. H., Manhattan, Kansas.
KINGSTON, E. A., Santa Barbara, Calif.
KOLTHOFF, DR. I. M., Utrecht, Holland.
KRADWELL, G. V., Racine, Wis.
KRANTZ, JOHN C., JR., Baltimore, Md.
KRAUS, EDWARD H., Ann Arbor, Mich.
KRIEGER, MR. AND MRS. J. C., Salamanca, N. Y.
KYSER, EDWARD V., Chapel Hill, N. C.

LALLANCE, L. A., JR., Wheeling, W. Va.
LAPIERRE, MR. AND MRS. E. H., Cambridge, Mass.
LASCOFF, MR. AND MRS. J. L., New York, N. Y.
LAWALL, MR. AND MRS. CHARLES H., Philadelphia, Pa.
LEHMAN, MR. AND MRS. R. S., Brooklyn, N. Y.
LEMON, A. B., Buffalo, N. Y.
LEWIS, HENRY, Madison, Wis.
LEWIS, MRS. H. W., Burbank, Calif.
LEWIS, LAWRENCE C., SON AND DAUGHTER, Tuskegee, Ala.
LEWIS, MISS LILLIAN M., Burbank, Calif.
LEWTON, MR. AND MRS. H. R., Lincoln, Nebr.
LLOYD, J. T., Cincinnati, Ohio.
LLOYD, J. URI, Cincinnati, Ohio.
LYMAN, MR. AND MRS. R. A., Lincoln, Nebr.

MCCLURG, MR. AND MRS. B. H., Syracuse, N. Y.
MACKENZIE, DAVID, Detroit, Mich.
MALTBIE, B. L., Altamonte Springs, Fla.
MANSFIELD, MR. AND MRS. WM., Albany, N. Y.
MAYO, CASWELL A., Cincinnati, Ohio.
MAYO, MR. AND MRS. R., Washington, D. C.
MEISSNER, MR. AND MRS. F. W., La Port, Ind.
MOOSBRUGGER, MR. AND MRS. OTTO, Dayton, Ohio.
MORGAN, MR. AND MRS. R. F., Buffalo, N. Y.
MORGAN W. F., Baldwin, L. I.
MOXELL, MR. AND MRS. L., Buffalo, N. Y.
MUHLHAN, OTTO E., Cleveland, Ohio.
MULDOON, HUGH C., Valparaiso, Ind.
MULLER, MR. AND MRS. OTTO F., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

NICOLAI, NATHANIEL, New York City.
NITARDY, F. W., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NEWCOMB, E. L., Minneapolis, Minn.
NEWTON, HOWARD C., Omaha, Nebr.

O'CONNELL, C. L., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PACKARD, MR. AND MRS. C. H., Boston, Mass.
PARSONS, GLENN C., Elmira, N. Y.
PEARSON, CHARLES W., Arlington, Mass.
PETERSON, H. O., Minneapolis, Minn.
PHILIP, W. BRUCE, San Francisco, Calif.
PITTENGER, P. S., Philadelphia, Pa.
PORTERFIELD, W. P., Fargo, N. D.
POSSEHL, J. J., Milwaukee, Wis.

RAABE, R. H., Ada, Ohio.
REIF, E. C., Pittsburgh, Pa.
REIMANN, MR. AND MRS. GEORGE, Buffalo, N. Y.
RHINEHART, ELSIE, Normal, Ill.
RHODES, GEORGE W., Newark, Del.
RITCHIE, LUCILE, Cincinnati, Ohio.
ROSE, I. W., Rocky Mount, N. C.
ROTHMAN, HAROLD W., Cleveland, Ohio.

ROTTLUFF, K. M., Lawrence, Kansas.
ROWE, L. W., Detroit, Mich.
RUDD, WORTLEY F., Richmond, Va.
RUDDER, WM. H., Salem, Ind.
RUDDIMAN, MR. AND MRS. E. A., St. Louis, Mo.
RUENZEL, HENRY G., Milwaukee, Wis.
RUSBY, H. H., Newark, N. J.
RUTH, MR. AND MRS. R. J., Philadelphia, Pa.

SAALBACH, MR. AND MRS. L., Pittsburgh, Pa.
SAVERUDE, CHARLES E., Des Moines, Ia.
SAVERUDE, MISS MADELINE, Des Moines, Ia.
SAYRE, L. E., Lawrence, Kansas.
SCHACHLEITER, FRANK, Little Rock, Ark.
SCHACHTERLE, GEORGE K., Philadelphia, Pa.
SCHICKS, G. C., Valparaiso, Ind.
SCHNEIDER, ALBERT, Portland, Ore.
SCOVILLE, MR. AND MRS. W. L., Detroit, Mich.
SELTZER, MR. AND MRS. L. A., Detroit, Mich.
SIMMONS, HAYDN M., San Francisco, Calif.
SIMMS, MR. AND MRS. DAVID S., Hastings, Nebr.
SLOSS, ROBERT A., Dannemora, N. Y.
SMITH, MR. AND MRS. F. A. U. AND DAUGHTER, St. Paul, Minn.
SMITH, HENRY B., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SMITH, MISS MARGARET, Tuskegee, Ala.
SNOW, MR. AND MRS. C. M., Chicago, Ill.
SNYDER, MR. AND MRS. J. P., Norwich, N. Y.
SPEASE, MR. AND MRS. E., Cleveland, Ohio.
STEDEM, MR. AND MRS. F. W. E., Narberth, Pa.
STERLING, MR. AND MRS. R. W., Dixon, Ill.
STEVENS, A. B., Escondido, Calif.
STEWART, ALEXANDER, Guelph, Canada.
STINSON, RAY C., Pembina, N. D.
STODDART, THOMAS, Buffalo, N. Y.
STONEBACK, MR. AND MRS. W. J., Philadelphia, Pa.
STROUP, FREEMAN P., Philadelphia, Pa.
STURMER, J. W., Collingswood, N. J.
SUDRO, W. F., Fargo, N. D.
SULLIVAN, DANIEL W., Concord, N. H.

TAILBY, J. A., BOSTON, MASS.
TAYLOR, A. C., WASHINGTON, D. C.
TAYLOR, MR. AND MRS. F. O., Detroit, Mich.
TEETERS, W. J., Iowa City, Ia.
THOMASON, W. P., Guntersville, Ala.
THOMPSON, MR. AND MRS. L. A., Cambridge, Mass.
THOMPSON, MISS RUTH L., Cambridge, Mass.

UTECH, MR. AND MRS. P. H., Meadville, Pa.

VIEHOEVER, DR. ARNO, Philadelphia, Pa.

WAGENER, L. R., Ann Arbor, Mich.
WALTON, MR. AND MRS. L. L., Williamsport, Pa.
WARREN, LEWIS E., Chicago, Ill.
WASHBURN, HOMER C., Boulder, Colo.
WEBSTER, J. H., Detroit, Mich.
WHELPLEY, MR. AND MRS. H. M., St. Louis, Mo.
WHITNEY, MR. AND MRS. D. V., Kansas City, Mo.
WICKHAM, EDWARD A., Newark, N. J.
WINNE, A. L. I., Richmond, Va.
WINTER, CARL, Cleveland, Ohio.
WOOD, HORATIO C., Philadelphia, Pa.
WURDACK, JOHN H., Pittsburgh, Pa.

YOUNGKEN, HEBER W., Arlington, Mass.

ZEIGLER, W. H., Charleston, S. C.
ZOELLER, E. V., Tarboro, N. C.
ZUFALL, MR. AND MRS. C. J., Lafayette, Ind.

OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

President, Charles W. Holton, Newark.

Honorary President, Louis Emanuel, Pittsburgh.

First Vice-President, Paul S. Pittenger, Philadelphia.

Second Vice-President, William Mansfield, Albany.

Secretary, William B. Day, Chicago.

Treasurer, E. F. Kelly, Baltimore.

Local Secretary, Elbert O. Kagy, Des Moines.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, A. PH. A.

Chairman, W. Bruce Philip, California.

Vice-Chairman, William D. Jones, Florida.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL, A. PH. A.

Chairman, James H. Beal; *Vice-Chairman*, S. L. Hilton; *Secretary*, Robert P. Fischelis, *Members:* H. V. Arny, Chas. E. Caspari, William B. Day (*Secretary*), A. G. DuMez (also as *Editor*, YEAR BOOK), E. G. Eberle (*Editor*, JOURNAL), Chas. W. Holton (*President*), E. F. Kelly (*Treasurer*), Chas. H. LaWall, William Mansfield (*2nd Vice-President*), W. Bruce Philip, (*Chairman, House of Delegates*), Paul S. Pittenger (*1st Vice-President*), W. L. Scoville, H. M. Whelpley.

NOMINEES FOR OFFICERS, 1925–1926.

For *President* (one to be elected): Wilbur L. Scoville, Detroit, Mich.; Lucius L. Walton, Williamsport, Pa.; Charles W. Johnson, Seattle, Wash.

Members of the Council A. Ph. A. (three to be elected): Henry C. Christensen, Chicago, Ill.; Samuel L. Hilton, Washington, D. C.; Julius A. Koch, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Theodore J. Bradley, Boston, Mass.; Charles W. Holton, Newark, N. J.; W. Bruce Philip, San Francisco, Calif.; Walter M. Chase, Detroit, Mich.; Henry M. Faser, University, Miss.; Edsel A. Ruddiman, St. Louis, Mo.

SECTION OFFICERS.

Scientific Section: *Chairman*, Paul S. Pittenger; *Secretary*, F. F. Berg; *Delegate*, J. P. Snyder.

Section on Education and Legislation: *Chairman*, William Mansfield; *Secretary*, J. G. Beard; *Delegate*, M. N. Ford.

Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing: *Chairman*, John C. Krantz, Jr.; *Secretary*, F. J. Blumenschein; *Delegate*, Robert J. Ruth.

Section on Commercial Interests: *Chairman*, W. Bruce Philip; *Secretary*, George Judisch; *Delegate*, Henry B. Smith.

Section on Historical Pharmacy: *Chairman*, Robert S. Lehman; *Secretary*, L. K. Darbaker; *Delegate*, Caswell A. Mayo.

OFFICERS OF AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF PHARMACEUTICAL FACULTIES.

President, W. H. Zeigler of South Carolina; *Vice-President*, Robert P. Fischelis, of New Jersey; *Secretary*, Zada M. Cooper, of Iowa.

The Conference dues were increased to $35 per annum, and endorsed a minimum 3-year course to go into effect in 1925.

OFFICERS OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BOARDS OF PHARMACY.

President, H. Lionel Meredith, of Maryland; *Treasurer*, J. W. Gayle, of Kentucky; *Secretary*, H. C. Christensen, of Illinois. *District Vice-Presidents:* H. M. Lerou, of Connecticut; A. C. Taylor of the District of Columbia; O. J. S. Boberg, of Wisconsin; W. W. Haire, of Iowa; W. J. Cox, of Tennessee; T. R. Hadley, of Oklahoma; W. M. Hankins, of Florida; C. J. Clayton, of Colorado, and A. G. Hulett, of Arizona.

The Association pledged $1000 to the Headquarters Fund, and to give it full support.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION MEETINGS THIS MONTH.

The Golden Anniversary Meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association will meet in Atlantic City during the week of September 22.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the National Retail Druggists' Association will meet in Washington, D. C., during the week of September 22.

FORTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION ASSOCIATION OF OFFICIAL AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS IN WASHINGTON.

The fortieth annual convention of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists will be held in Washington, D. C., at the Raleigh Hotel, corner Twelfth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., October 20–22.

Honorary President, H. W. Wiley, Washington, D. C.; *President*, R. E. Doolittle, Chicago, Ill.; *Vice-President*, C. A. Browne, Bureau of Chemistry, Washington, D. C.; *Secretary-Treasurer*, W. W. Skinner, Bureau of Chemistry, Washington, D. C.

OFFICERS OF FEDERAL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

O. J. Cloughly, of St. Louis, was elected *President* of Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association at its annual convention held at Minneapolis, Minn., July 23–25. J. J. Dryer, Newark, N. J., was elected *Vice-President;* R. E. Lee Williamson, Baltimore, Md., *Secretary*, and J. H. Marshall, Minneapolis, *Treasurer*. Those elected to the executive board are O. B. Thuma, A. C. Dyson, and W. H. Bradbury. The next annual convention in 1925 will be held in Newark, N. J.

SEMINAR OF NEW YORK PHARMACY SCHOOLS.

The first annual seminar held by the New York State Department of Education for the Five Schools of Pharmacy of the State was held at the State Education Building in Albany on Friday, June 13, 1924.

The object of the seminar is to bring the pharmacy schools of the state into closer relationship, standardize and unify their methods of teaching and bring the curricula into closer accord. The meeting proved a success in every way and the sessions will be continued annually. The subjects receiving most consideration during the meetings this year related to pharmacy laboratory management and lessons.

The following members of the faculties of the various schools were in attendance: Dr. Otto P. M. Canis; Prof. Otto F. A. Canis; Dr. August S. Downing, director of professional education; Prof. G. L. Horstmann, of Fordham University; Dean William C. Anderson and Prof. I. V. S. Stanislaus, of Brooklyn; Drs. C. P. Wimmer and L. N. Brown, of Columbia; Dean Willis G. Gregory and Prof. Leon M. Monell, of Buffalo; Dean William Mansfield, Dr. E. C. Hutman, Mr. F. J. O'Brien, Mr. F. A. Squires, Prof. W. A. Larkin and Mr. H. M. Carter, of Albany.

OFFICERS OF STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATIONS, 1924–1925.

(*Continued from p. 769.*)

(Secretaries of associations are asked to make corrections and send in list of officers and names of next convention city.)

NORTH DAKOTA.

President, P. H. Costello, Cooperstown.
First Vice-President, R. C. Hanson, Pingree.
Second Vice-President, N. N. Brakke, McVille.
Secretary, W. F. Sudro, Fargo.
Treasurer, W. S. Parker, Lisbon.

For member of the state board of pharmacy, Harry L. Hausseman was recommended. W. H. Itrich was elected member of executive committee.

Among the speakers of the convention were: E. L. Newcomb, who presented the Headquarters project in his usual forceful style; Dr. John Lee Coulter spoke of North Dakota—Present and Future—and Charles H. Huhn discussed national legislation.

OHIO.

President, Fred L. Mery, Toledo.

First Vice-President, Henry Pollack, Cleveland.

Second Vice-President, Otto Kistner, Cincinnati.

Treasurer, L. W. Funk, Columbus.

Secretary and Business Manager, Theo. D. Wetterstroem, Columbus.

Council—Chairman, W. L. Whelton (5 years), Akron; Harry G. Schmuelling (4 years), Cincinnati; H. M. Highfield (3 years), Zanesville; Frank Schwilk (2 years), Dayton; C. E. Roseman (1 year), Cleveland.

The Association voted $500 for the A. Ph. A. Headquarters Fund.

The convention was favored by able and instructive addresses by Congressman James T. Begg of Sandusky, by William H. Farley of the Merchants' Service Bureau N. C. R. Co.; Arthur McWilliams, Drug Commissioner of Ohio; Harry Dornheggen, Cincinnati; Dale Brown, of the Western Reserve University; Samuel C. Henry, Secretary of the N. A. R. D.; Professor James H. Beal; the chairmen of the various standing committees, Professor E. L. Newcomb of Minnesota and others.

The Association voted to loan Lorain druggists $3000 without interest. A collection from those present brought forth a fund of over $500 which will be used to pay the interest on money loaned by these druggists from banks and loan companies. In addition several hundred dollars' worth of merchandise which had been donated for prizes was also turned over to the Lorain druggists.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Rhode Island Pharmaceutical Association celebrated the 50th anniversary of its organization at Providence on July 24 and 25, the program including an historical address by Frank A. Jackson, of Woonsocket, one of the two surviving charter members; an address by Dr. John P. Sutherland, former dean of Boston University School of Medicine, and an address by Theodore J. Bradley, dean of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy.

President Franklin N. Strickland presided. The association was organized at Providence on July 25, 1874, with about 30 members, A. L. Calder being elected as first president, and N. N. Mason, as secretary. Besides Frank A. Jackson, who delivered the historical address mentioned above, the only other surviving charter member of the association is Harvey I. Leith, of Providence.

TENNESSEE.

President, T. D. Turner, Henning.

First Vice-President, A. D. Albright, Knoxville.

Second Vice-President, G. W. Coulter, Clarksville.

Third Vice-President, Frank Bogart, Chattanooga.

Secretary, Wm. P. Winter, Nashville.

Treasurer, W. H. Sewell, Jr., Nashville.

WASHINGTON.

President, William Lasher, Olympia.

Treasurer, Walter H. Hinman, Seattle.

Board of Managers—W. F. Sedgley, Seattle; C. B. Kinne, Seattle; F. R. Robertson, Spokane; H. S. Elwood, Ellensburg; President Lasher, *Ex-officio*.

Next meeting place—Wenatchee.

Guy C. Norton gave a brief résumé of the executive secretary plan of organization adopted at the Bellingham convention and the method of financing it, and explained the need of continual support by those who had come in on the original plan and the need of support also from those who had not yet supported the new plan of organization. He explained that about 50 per cent. of the drug stores of the state had joined the organization under the new membership plan and that new members were being brought in through local efforts and by the executive secretary, Harry W. Ayres, continuously.

Dean C. W. Johnson explained the investigation by the Commonwealth fund organization and pointed to the benefits which had followed a similar study of the medical profession by the Carnegie fund. "If this investigation proves that the drug profession belongs to the learned professions, we can then go before state and national legislative bodies and demand that pharmacy be confined to druggists," concluded Dr. Johnson.

Among the speakers were W. Bruce Philip, H. S. Noel, W. F. Woodward and others.

WEST VIRGINIA.

President, P. A. George, Ronceverte.

Secretary-Treasurer, Roy B. Cook, Charleston.

Talks by W. G. Brown, state commissioner of prohibition, and E. G. Hoge, of Wheeling, the last-named speaking on "Drug Merchandizing for Profit," were features of the program of the West Virginia Pharmaceutical Association. Other speakers scheduled were Gover-

nor E. F. Morgan, Dr. E. F. Kelley, dean of the school of pharmacy, Maryland University; J. L. Hayman, G. A. Bergy and Edmund McGary, of West Virginia University.

WISCONSIN.

President, E. G. Raeuber, Milwaukee.

First Vice-President, B. F. De Hosson, Green Lake.

Second Vice-President, Joseph Wiesner, La Forge.

Third Vice-President, Wm. Dziennik, Milwaukee.

Secretary, Otto J. S. Boberg, Eau Claire.

Treasurer, Henry Rollman, Chilton.

The association voted to continue a statewide membership campaign. A code of ethics will be adopted by the organization in accordance with the A. Ph. A.

Wisconsin druggists will seek to have a school of pharmacy established at the University of Wisconsin. The present department of pharmacy is listed as a "course in pharmacy" which brings it under the College of Letters and Science instead of having an executive head of its own.

The Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association has also voted to contribute $500 to the All-American Pharmacy building.

Prevalence of goiter in Wisconsin, its history, prevention, control and remedies was the subject of an address by Dr. S. A. Gudex, deputy state health officer. Dr. Jacob Diner, New York City, spoke on "Limited Drug-Store Ownership from a Standpoint of Public Health."

MEETING OF NEW MEXICO STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

The New Mexico State Board of Pharmacy will meet in Alburquerque on October 27th and 28th, 1924, at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms. First business session at 9 o'clock Monday morning, October 27th. Headquarters of the board will be at the Alvarado.

Applicants may register at B. Ruppe's Drug Store.

President, W. E. Nutting, Raton.

Secretary, D. W. Haydon, Clayton.

THE PHARMACIST AND THE LAW.

GEORGIA PHARMACY BILL FAILS IN LEGISLATURE.

By a vote of 76 to 60 the Georgia House of Representatives defeated the pharmacy bill introduced in the Legislature to supersede the present pharmacy law, the vote coming hurriedly at the close of 1924 session. The defeat of the bill is laid to the fact that a number of the members of the legislature thought its enactment would make pharmacy difficult for the poor boy to enter it as a profession. Unfortunately, it will be two years before a new measure can be again introduced, but the druggists are planning to start an educational campaign for higher standards and protection to the public, and they hope to be more successful next time.

UNLAWFUL FOR WISCONSIN DRUGGISTS TO SELL SODA WATER.

A recent opinion of the Wisconsin attorney general clearly makes it unlawful, by an involved process of reasoning, to operate a soda fountain in a pharmacy. The opinion states that druggists dispensing non-intoxicating liquors, which include practically all fountain drinks made of syrups, in the same premises on which intoxicating liquors are kept for any reason under the sun, are liable to prosecution. The law was originally intended as a tail by which to swing "soft drink" dealers, whose actual business in many cases consisted of purveying alcoholic drinks. It was worded in such a way as to include pharmacists who handle prescription liquors, and is now seen to embrace even those who have anything containing an intoxicating amount of alcohol on their shelves. It is contemplated to have a test case go through the courts.

NEW YORK STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY ENFORCES THE LAW.

Secretary Warren L. Bradt communicated the intent of the New York Board of Pharmacy to prosecute those who violate the pharmacy laws of the state in a very striking manner, resulting in many columns of good publicity. It was good publicity because it gave the public to understand that pharmacists do not desire those in the ranks of pharmacy who disregard laws, particularly the prohibition and narcotic enactments. It was good publicity because it conveyed to the readers that their protection is assured by patronizing pharmacies wherein pharmacy is practiced. Several licenses have

been revoked and there are possibilities of further action on the part of the Board. Secretary Bradt advised the reporters that "the state board of pharmacy has been collaborating with the federal government to obtain satisfactory evidence against proprietors of pharmacies who have violated the prohibition and narcotic laws. It is the desire of both the federal and state governments that drug stores shall be drug stores in fact and not liquor and narcotic establishments with merely a drug-store sign over the door."

BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

The Year Book of the American Pharmaceutical Association, 1922, Volume XI, contains the sixty-fifth annual report on the Progress of Pharmacy, and the Constitution, By-Laws, Roll of Members, and Report of the Treasurer, A. Ph. A. Frontispiece, Julius Arnold Koch, President A. Ph. A., 1922–1923. Corresponding to Volume Seventy of the former Proceedings of the A. Ph. A. Cloth. Published by the American Pharmaceutical Association, Chicago, 1924.

This Report on the Progress of Pharmacy was prepared by the Editor of the YEAR BOOK, A. G. DuMez, with the assistance of his collaborators, and evidences the same care and excellence of former editions. The collaborators are: Henry M. Burlage, Joseph B. Burt, Otto M. Canis, Albert H. Clark, Zada M. Cooper, William B. Day, Moritz Dittmar, Hermann Engelhardt, Earl B. Fischer, Ralph R. Foran, Mabel Garretson, Edmund N. Gathercoal, Elizabeth Gates, Clifford C. Glover, Ernest H. Grant, Bruno E. Höckert, John C. Krantz, Jr., Henry A. Langenhan, Edward Larson, Lottie M. Manross, W. J. McGill, E. C. Miller, W. A. Prout, William A. Puckner, Roderick Rooney, K. M. Rotluff, Louis Saalbach, Clyde M. Snow, Leonard R. Wagener.

The abstracts are drawn from American and foreign pharmaceutical literature and related publications. The subjects have been chosen with the usual good judgment of the needs of the pharmacists—representative of the various pharmaceutical activities, and designed to keep pharmacists fully acquainted with the technical side of their calling—from more than 100 foreign periodicals and more than 30 American publications. The "Bibliography of Pharmaceutical Research" published monthly in the JOURNAL of the American Pharmaceutical Association largely indicates the number and kind of abstracts printed in the YEAR BOOK.

We are quoting from former comments in saying, that several years ago an educator declared that a large proportion of the queries he is called upon to answer for students and pharmacists can be answered by referring to the YEAR BOOK of the American Pharmaceutical Association. For the laboratory worker, the teacher, and the scientist the book is indispensable; for the busy pharmacist who has little time to more than glance through his Journals, the YEAR BOOK is an important asset—as the Editor culls for him the essentials from the non-essentials and gives him necessary references to the originals.

Including the Trade-Named Preparations about 2300 articles have received consideration in the present edition, and, by reference to the Authors' Index, it will be found that about 1400 contributors to the periodicals reviewed have been duly credited—the name of the author appears at the end of the abstract, preceding that of the publication; an improvement over the former method—the authority cited has a value and to know where to find the name quickly often represents a saving of time for the searcher. The general divisions of the present Report on the Progress of Pharmacy have not been materially changed, but quite a number of subdivisions have been added which makes the Table of Contents of greater value as a reference. For example, in the Table of Contents in Volume X, under the division of "Pharmacy" there is a classification of General Subjects, Apparatus and Manipulations, Preparations, New Remedies and Trade-Named Preparations. In Volume XI the Editor has placed new remedies and trade-named preparations under Materia Medica. The "General Subjects" of Pharmacy are divided into Pharmaceutical History, Pharmaceutical Education, Pharmaceutical Legislation and Miscellaneous, and, under "Special Subjects," the following: Apparatus and Manipulations, Galenical Pharmacy, Pharmacopœias and Formularies; Preparations; Dispensing Pharmacy, Hospital Pharmacy, Commercial Pharmacy and Technical Recipes. Other divisions will not be commented on, but related divisions and additions have been made that enlarged the utility of the Table of Contents as a reference. Other

general divisions include "Materia Medica," which is given consideration under Vegetable Drugs, Animal Drugs, Biological Products, Mineral Drugs, New Remedies, Pharmacology, Toxicology and Therapeutics.

"Chemistry" is represented in the following divisions: Inorganic Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, and Analytical Chemistry. Attention is directed to the division of "Diagnostic Reagents and Tests" into those for blood, sputum, urine, feces, gastric contents, culture media and stains.

The abstracts of Volume XI of the YEAR BOOK, 1922, have been printed in brevier type, leaded, which has enabled the publisher to bring considerably more matter into the 440 pages than into the 559 pages of the previous edition, wherein long primer was used. The smaller size of the volume is a convenience. The increase in subject matter from the preceding volume may be approximately determined by the factors, in the present edition of about 585 words to the page and, in the edition of 1921, 418 words to the page. A related difference is indicated in the Index of Subjects. In Volume X about 2200 subjects were considered, and in the present edition, fully one hundred more. The book is for preserving records, for research and reference, and compactness is desirable; the type, being leaded, is easily read and the printers have turned out a book which, in every way, manifests good workmanship and entitles them to favorable commendation. Pharmacy and pharmacists are indebted to the Editor and his collaborators for the efficient service rendered and to the American Pharmaceutical Association for the continuance of this important work; another volume has enhanced the value of the Reports on the Progress of Pharmacy, which have earned a distinctive credit for American pharmacy and the American Pharmaceutical Association.

The Volume for 1921 contains 207 pages of Association data, that of the present edition 210 pages. The increase in these totals is, in part, due to the increase in the length of the Roll of Members. The Index of Subjects of Volume X occupies 17 two-column pages, that of Volume XI, 18 two-column pages, the Index of Authors in the preceding volume, 14½ two-column pages, and that of the present volume, 18 two-column pages.

The Annual Association membership fee includes a volume of the YEAR BOOK. Nonmembers may secure a copy of this and preceding numbers by addressing Secretary William B. Day, 701 S. Wood Street, Chicago, Ill. The price is $4.00 per volume. While preparing this review a letter came to the office from a pharmacist who had just received his first volume of the YEAR BOOK; he expressed his appreciation of it and inquired whether previous issues are obtainable.

E. G. E.

The Modern Soap and Detergent Industry Including Glycerol Manufacture. Volume I. By Geoffrey Martin, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.C., Industrial Chemist and Engineer; Late Director of Research of the Coöperative Wholesale Society Ltd. of Manchester; Director of Research of the Portland Cement Research Association; Author of "Industrial and Manufacturing Chemistry," "Oils, Fats and Waxes," "Perfumes and Essential Oils," "Dyestuffs and Coal Tar Products," etc., "Salt and Alkali Industry," etc. Price, $10.00. Crosby Lockwood and Sons, London, 1924. D. Van Nostrand Company, N. Y.

The first section of this volume is devoted to the Nature of Soap and Detergent Action and includes chapters on nature and mode of formation of soaps, chemical formulas and properties of the chief salts of the fatty acids, general properties of the sodium and potassium soaps and soap solutions, nature of aqueous soap solutions, theory of curd formation, theories of emulsification of oils and fats by soaps and other substances, detergent action of soap, lathering power of soaps and calculations relating to the charges involved in soap boiling.

Section II, Organic Raw Materials Used in the Soap Industry, includes chapters on fats, oils and fatty acids used in soap making, rosin and sodium rosinate, character of commercial sodium soaps made from different classes of fatty oils and fats, and the analysis of fatty oils.

Section III, Inorganic Raw Materials Used in the Soap Industry, includes chapters on caustic soda, caustic potash, sodium and potassium carbonates, salt, sodium chloride, sodium silicate, water glass, soluble glass, and miscellaneous filling materials.

Section IV, Perfuming Substances Used in the Soap Industry, includes chapters on characteristics and classification, manufacture of essential oils and perfumes, essential oils and other vegetable perfuming substances, artificial fruit essences and esters, tinctures and extracts, blending of perfumes, and analysis of essential oils and perfumes.

Section V, Manufacture of Soap from Free Fatty Acids, includes chapters on soap making by direct neutralization of fatty acids with alkalis, oleic acid soaps.

Section VI, Boiling Process for the Manufacture of Soaps, includes chapters on the theories of the manufacture of soap by the ordinary process of boiling fats with alkalis and salting out; layout of a soap factory; arrangement preceding the saponification of the oil; process of boiling together the fat and alkali for grained soaps, soap pumps; cooling the soap by framing, rapid cooling, cutting; treatment of scrap soap; drying, stamping and wrapping.

Section VII, Household and Laundry Soaps, includes chapters on varieties of household and laundry soaps, rosined soaps, filled mottled soaps, manufacture of unfilled mottled, olive oil, coconut, palm kernel, marine or salt-water soaps, household and laundry soaps by cold process, treatment of nigres, and the manufacture of soaps from waste grease, animal refuse, etc.

Gottessegen in der Pflanzenwelt. Eine Sammlung alterprobten Heilpflanzen. Von Joh. Alf. Ulsamer. Duodecimo, 320 pp. H. Schaffstein, Köln.

This popular book has now reached a printing of 203 thousand copies. Was it not Hippocrates, the father of medicine, who ordered his students to go out among the common people and collect advice and ideas how to help the sick? Drugs derived from the vegetable kingdom were, no doubt, the oldest medicines employed. After centuries and centuries they still hold their own; in fact, their use is on the increase.

The book is written in nice style, intermingled with history and stories whereby the dry subject is made very interesting. The illustrations are excellent and the colored plates are works of art. A subject index and a therapeutic index make the book still more perfect. We can highly recommend it.

Jahresbericht der Pharmazie herausgegeben vom Deutschen Apotheker Verein. Bearbeitat von Dr. Heinrich Beckurts, Gh. Medizinalrat und Professor an der Technischen Hochschule in Braunschweig unter Mitwirkung von Apotheker F. Dietze. 56 Jahrgang 1921. Octavo, 449 pp. $4.75. Vandenhoeck and Ruprecht, Göttingen, 1923.

The last volume, *i. e.*, 55 for 1920 was reviewed by the referee in the JOURNAL, September 1922, p. 768. The same comments and especially the praise apply to volume 56, just published. The editor, Prof. Dr. Beckurts, and his collaborator, Apotheker Dietze, deserve the thanks of the entire pharmaceutical profession for the continuation of this excellent Yearbook which in these trying times in the "Fatherland" came very near to its grave. Let us hope that the mother of all the Yearbooks of Pharmacy will continue to live! Any financial aid from the United States will be duly appreciated. The publishers announce that the "Progress on Food Analysis" which is incorporated in the work before us will again appear as a separate volume beginning with the 1922 report.

The abstracts are classified as follows: Pharmacognosy, Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Galenicals, Medical Chemistry, Foods and Toxicology. Pharmaceutical, chemical and medical journals from all parts of the world have been abstracted including the JOURNAL A. PH. A. Among the many excellent features of the Jahresbericht is a list of books published during the year which in this volume occupies 7 pages and also includes our A. PH. A. YEAR BOOK, surely a proof of the proverbial German thoroughness. The author's index comprises over 8 pages of the three columns each, and includes such well-known American investigators as: Chas. Baskerville, G. M. Beringer, E. F. Cook, A. R. L. Dohme, W. O. Emery, G. E. Ewe, R. A. Hatcher, H. Kraemer, E. Kremers, Chas. H. LaWall, J. U. Lloyd, F. X. Moerk, E. L. Newcomb, F. v. Oefele, P. Pittenger, F. B. Power, H. H. Schaefer, D. D. van Slyke, J. P. Snyder, T. Sollman, A. Viehoever, C. Voegtlin, C. C. Wood, H. W. Youngken and others.

The Jahresbericht der Pharmazie is a library by itself. The book or, still better, a complete set of the books, should be included in every pharmaceutical library which wishes to be complete. OTTO RAUBENHEIMER, PH.M.